

WASHINGTON TAKES A SERIOUS VIEW OF MEXICAN SITUATION

Apprehends Very Grave
Consequences From
Fight at Carrizal

GUARDING BORDER

5,000 Militia Hurried
Away for Immediate Duty
Along Frontier

GEN. GOMEZ SLAIN

Lansing Says U.S. Will Defend Herself, But Will
Not Intervene

Reuter's Service.

Washington, June 23.—Very grave apprehension is felt at Washington in consequence of the fight in Mexico. General Gomez was killed by an American cavalryman. Each side accuses the other of starting the firing.

The War Department has ordered the first 5,000 Militia mobilised in the central and western states to be rushed immediately to the Mexican border.

The Mexican Ambassador today called on Secretary of State Lansing and asked for an explanation of the action of American troops in approaching the town of Carrizal and complained of the occupation of two other towns, acts of hostility.

Secretary of State Lansing has informed the diplomats representing the republics of South and Central America that, if hostilities develop in Mexico, the United States will defend itself against further incursions, but it will not intervene in Mexican affairs.

HEAVY PRICED ADVANCE FOR VERDUN ATTACKERS

At Terrible Loss Pierce Fumin
And Chenois Woods; Later
Lose Nearly All

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 23.—The official communiqué issued yesterday afternoon reported: A German attack at Mort Homme was completely repulsed.

Desperate fighting continued in the region of Vaux Fort. An attack at Fumin Wood and Chenois Wood was repulsed, with terrible losses, but the enemy gained a footing in our advanced positions between the woods.

A grenade-attack, north of Hill 321, was repulsed.

The communiqué in the evening reported: A bombardment with heavy shells, on both banks of the Meuse, continued all day, with extreme violence. On the left of the Meuse, the enemy attacked our trenches between Hill 304 and Bethincourt Brook, at 6 o'clock in the evening and were completely repulsed by grenades.

On the right of the Meuse, a counter-attack made by the French, in the afternoon, re-captured most of the trenches between Fumin Wood and Chenois Wood. The bombardment was of unprecedented violence after 6 o'clock this evening.

The continual violent bombardment in the region of Verdun is suggestive of German obstinacy and despair. All their attacks have been repulsed by the French, with bloody loss to the assailants.

The heavy shelling with large caliber guns at Verdun and in the Champagne seems to announce fierce assaults in the immediate future. There is also a significant activity of patrolling and reconnoitering parties on a wide front from Heubourne, south of Amiens, to Craonne, west of Reims, but the French command is confident of the result of future combats.

London, June 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: After exploding an exceptionally large mine, the enemy, under cover of a bombardment, entered our trenches this morning, in the neighborhood of Givency. The Welsh Fusiliers immediately made a counter-attack and completely ejected the enemy, who lost heavily.

During the night, we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of Hohenzollern Redoubt and occupied the lip of the crater.

Today, the front was quiet everywhere.

Martial Law in Shanghai Abolished; 'Let People Have Rest', Says Official Order

Premier Confirms Intention to Resign; Affected By
Diversity As to Revival of Constitution

REST FOR THE PEOPLE

The local Chinese military and civil authorities have received an order from the government that from July 1st all martial law and other similar orders shall be abolished. "Let the people have rest now," says the order.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 23.—It is stated in official circles that Tuan Chi-jui, if he has not actually tendered his resignation, has expressed his intention of doing so shortly, owing to the diversity of opinion concerning the revival of the provisional constitution and the convocation of Parliament.

An understanding has, however, been arrived at whereby the so-called Constitutional Compact issued by Yuan Shih-kai on May 1, 1914 will be revoked, thus *ipso facto* reinstating the Constitution.

Cantonese Wrathful

The Cantonese in Shanghai are very wrathful over General Lung Chi-kwang's action in cancelling the independence of Kwangtung. The local Cantonese merchants have wired to the Canton Chamber of Commerce asking the reason of Lung's action. A similar telegram was sent to Gen. Lung.

National Assembly Plans

The members of the former National Assembly have requested the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to allow them to use the hall of its new building for the session of the National Assembly on July 10. The hall is large enough to hold 800. It is, moreover, not under control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. The Military Authorities wanted him to go through a course of training for six months, but young Ratcliff demurred, and after only two weeks of training, thanks to his experience in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, he was sent to the front in December, 1914.

Chow Tse-chi Resigns

Mr. Chow Tse-chi, Minister of Finance, is confirmed by a mandate of the President. Chow will be succeeded by Dr. Chen Chin-tao. Sun Pao-chi has been appointed Director-General of the Shui-wu-chu.

Feng Kuo-chang's Demand

Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, in a circular telegram, demands the Peking Government shall proclaim the revival of the provisional constitution of 1911 within three days. The telegram was very strongly worded and pointed out the danger the country might have to face if there is any further delay.

Plea of Not Guilty In Passport Charge

United States Court Fixes July 6 For Trial Of Maxine Johnson

Maxine Johnson was arraigned before the United States Court for China yesterday on the charge of having stolen a passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg of the Chinese Customs. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The date for her trial was set for July 6.

The defendant was represented by Mr. J. B. Davies and Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, is prosecuting. It is alleged that Miss Johnson stole the passport and sold it with a ticket, to a German naval officer, for \$2,250. By this means it is said that the officer reached Germany.

Removing Restrictions Upon Greek Shipping

Allies Had Demanded General Demobilisation and Disso- lution of Chamber

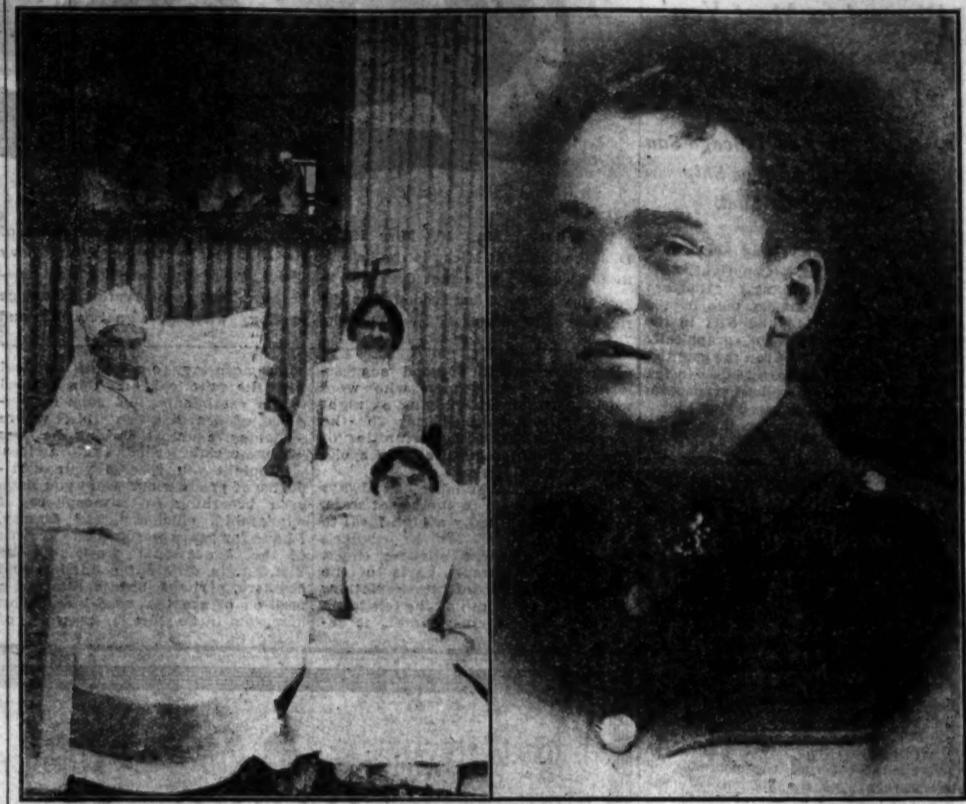
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 22.—The Zaimis Cabinet has been constituted and the Entente Ministers have recommended the removal of the restrictions on Greek shipping.

The Allies' Note demanded a general demobilisation of the Greek army, the immediate dissolution of the Chamber, new elections and the substitution of nominees approved by the Allies for police officials and others.

London, June 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Edward Grey said that, pending communications with the Allies, he could make no statement regarding the developments in Greece.

Shanghai Boy, Wounded 17 Times, Gassed And Blinded, Makes Complete Recovery



At the left, Mr. A. E. Ratcliff in hospital before he recovered his sight. The cross indicates his nurse to whose careful attention he attributes his recovery. At the right, is a likeness of him taken the first day he was permitted to put on his uniform after recovery.

A. E. Ratcliff, a St. Xavier and S. V. C. Lad, Due In Shanghai July 6, After Spectacular Experience Fighting in France With British Army

Mr. A. E. Ratcliff, a Shanghai boy who left here to fight for his country in the great war, has had a spectacular time of it, according to news received in recent letters. He left Shanghai in October, 1914, on the Atsuta Maru with the second contingent of volunteers.

On arriving at London he was put up at the "Union Jack" Club for a few days till he joined "A" Company of the 1st Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. The Military Authorities wanted him to go through a course of training for six months, but young Ratcliff demurred, and after only two weeks of training, thanks to his experience in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, he was sent to the front in December, 1914.

He was in the trenches from December to April 17, and was wounded in the battle of Hill 60 and at Neuve Chapelle. After the latter engagement he was picked up by Red Cross people and taken to a temporary mortuary near the scene of the battle. He was at first thought to be dead and Mr. A. Breeze, of the Customs service, who fought side by side with him, cabled to Ratcliff's parents that he was dead. This cable was of course a great blow to the family here, and for several months, they were in mourning for him.

Meanwhile at the base mortuary he had been unconscious for two days. On his body no less than seventeen wounds were found. Among them were wounds in his left ankle, in his right leg, three bullet wounds in his left thigh, a bayonet wound, and a shrapnel wound in his skull, which took off a piece of his scalp measuring over four inches in diameter, and damaged the skull. Ratcliff also had suffered gas poisoning and was blind for some time.

After regaining consciousness, he was taken back to hospital where he remained for six weeks. Then he was transferred to Netley hospital, where he stayed for nearly a year.

TSAI AO DEAD?

News was received in Shanghai yesterday that General Tsai Ao of Yunnan has died suddenly owing to a heart stroke.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 95.9 and the minimum 76.0. The figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.8 and 72.0.

FIERCE ASSAULTS

BY GERMAN TROOPS HELD BY RUSSIANS

Gain Ground at Krevo But
Soon Lose It; Repulsed
Everywhere Else

NO QUARTER NOW

Infuriated by Use of Dum-
dums, Tsar's Men Take
Few Prisoners

OCCUPY RADAUTZ

Pursuit Continues Through
Bukhovina; Congratu-
lations from Servia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 22.—The official communiqué issued today reported: Fierce German attacks on the northern sectors from the Dvinsk to the Pripyat were everywhere repulsed. South of Lake Vischnevskie and near Krevo, they gained ground, but lost it again.

The German offensive against the north-west quadrant of the Lutsk salient was also unabated in its intensity, but met with no success. The Russians captured 600 prisoners at Sokol, on the Syri and 218 at Svidniki, on the Stokhod.

The fewness of the prisoners taken at Svidniki was due to the fact that our troops, exasperated by the Germans' employment of expanding bullets, gave no quarter.

The pursuit of the enemy in Bukhovina continues. We have captured a further 1,000 prisoners. Radautz has been occupied.

A Russian passenger steamer struck a mine in the Black Sea. Most of the persons on board were saved.

Peking, June 22.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated June 18, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: His Imperial Majesty the Supreme Commander of the Russian armies has received the following telegrams:

From the King of Servia. "I hasten to convey to Your Majesty, from all my heart, my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the lightning-like success of your brilliant troops. My most ardent wishes always accompany Your Majesty, who personally leads your armies."

From the Heir-Apparent of Servia: The hearts of the Servian soldiers are, day by day, filling more with joy at the reports of the ever-increasing dimensions of the victories gained by the heroic troops under the leadership of Your Majesty. Being the interpreters of their feelings, I convey to Your Majesty their most fervent congratulations, as well as an expression of their confidence in the final triumph, which is expressing itself so happily in the famous success of the glorious Russian army, so dear to the Servian heart. Permit me, Your Majesty, to join them with all my heart."

FRENCH FLYERS TAKE REVENGE ON GERMANS

Bomb Karlsruhe, Treves And
Mulheim To Balance At-
tacks On Open Towns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 23.—Yesterday, French aviators avenged recent German raids upon French open towns by flying far into German territory and dropping 40 bombs on the military establishments at Karlsruhe, on those at Treves and 50 at Mulheim.

A squadron of Fokkers pursued ten French machines returning from Mulheim. The latter fought them and felled one Fokker.

French chasing aeroplanes were very active during the day. They felled two German machines and a third was brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

A French pilot felled two German aeroplanes, one of which was on fire. French airmen also bombed the railway-stations at Apremont, Grand Pre, Sepsars, Romatne and Brielle, the bivouacs at Bois Comte, and the military establishments north of Thionville.

Dutch Indies Opinion Strongly Anti-German

Soorabaya Merchant's Bitter
Complaint; Says Germans
Will Leave After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 22.—The Hamburg Nachrichten publishes a letter from a prominent German merchant in Soerabaya, bitterly complaining of the strong anti-German feeling in the Dutch East Indies. He says that many Germans will certainly leave Java after the war. German successes have not altered the sentiment of the Dutch, as the news service of our enemies functions too well!"

\$25,000 EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE IS SUSPENDED

Plaintiff Hesitates to Proceed
And A. M. Baldwin Has
Disappeared

HIS BAIL BOND FORFEITED

District Attorney Says He Will
Be Arrested If He Re-
turns to China

A. M. Baldwin, who has been before the United States Court for China on a \$25,000 embezzlement charge, has disappeared. He was charged with having misappropriated funds given him by agents of the Republicans for the purchase of arms. He was held in the American jail until last Wednesday when he was released on his personal bond which was signed by himself and Mrs. Baldwin.

The American authorities say that he has left Shanghai and that from certain information they received it is believed that Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are on their way to San Francisco. Mr. Baldwin was to come before the Court for trial on Wednesday.

There is no excitement among the officials over the disappearance. The case against Mr. Baldwin had practically collapsed it is said. After an investigation the prosecution found but two possible witnesses, and as a climax the complainant asked that the case be dismissed saying that Mr. Baldwin had paid him "\$25,000 Mex." and that he was satisfied.

When asked about the matter yesterday Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, made the following statement:

"The alleged embezzlement, found of twenty-five thousand dollars (Mex.) from Sing Wah & Co., was called to my attention about May 20, but the Chinese making complaint refused at the time to swear to an affidavit which was necessary before criminal proceedings could be instituted, as he feared prosecution by the Chinese officials for dealing in arms for the revolutionaries. I immediately took the matter up with the Chinese Government officials who agreed to prosecute any Chinese connected with the case, this friendly office being given a lead that the Chinese complainant would freely assist me in the prosecution of Baldwin."

"On June 2nd this assurance was received from the Chinese Government and an affidavit was sworn to by Wang Yun-kum and a warrant issued by Mr. Krisel, of the American Consular Court, which was served the same day at the Customs Jetty as Baldwin was about to leave for America.

"He was arraigned before Mr. Krisel and held under \$25,000 bail for appearance before the United States Court. I then filed an information against him on June 13th and he was arraigned before Judge Lobinger on the charge of embezzlement by bailee, he pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail for trial, set for June 28, the same bail being fixed as before.

"I investigated the matter carefully and associated with me in the prosecution Stirling Fessenien, Esquire, a leading member of our bar.

"We could find but one witness, Wang Yun-kum, we could use (though possibly we could have used his brother to corroborate his testimony) who knew anything of the

case, and this witness was the complainant.

"On June 20th this complainant filed with me a written request that the case be dismissed stating that Baldwin had settled with him for \$25,000 Mex. and stating he would not feel justified in appearing against him.

"After consulting with Mr. Fessenien he agreed with me that it would practically be impossible to secure a conviction if we proceeded with the case depending on one unwilling witness, so when a new application was made by Mr. Davies, attorney for Baldwin, that he be released on bail, he and his wife signing the bail bond, I did not oppose it.

"The charge against Baldwin will not be withdrawn, and if he does not appear for trial on the date set, his bail bond will be forfeited and if he has left China and ever returns, he will be re-arrested."

'Pleased to Meet You'
Says Silas Q. Swing
To British Submarine

**Kipling Tells How Chicago Sun
Man Popped Up as Ship
About to Be Sunk**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 23.—(Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.) Rudyard Kipling's second article tells of the exploits of the E.14 and E.11 in the Sea of Marmora. He graphically describes how the E.14 ran the gauntlet of forts, mines and patrol-boats in the Dardanelles and torpedoed transports and war-ships, but spared inoffensive craft during her three weeks stay in Turkish waters.

He relates an extraordinary encounter between the E.11 and the small steamer Rodosto. The steamer had been held up and the crew ordered to abandon ship, when an American gentleman appeared on the upper-deck, stated that his name was Silas Q. Swing of the Chicago Sun, that he was pleased to make their acquaintance and was not sure if there were any stores on board.

A lieutenant boarded the steamer, found a six-inch gun and a hold full of shells. The crew of the submarine put up a demolition charge well in among the six-inch stuff and she took it to the bottom in a few minutes.

Kipling also tells how the E.11 was swivelled all round the compass by the currents at the bottom of the Bosphorus—"like a lady of the harem tied in a sack"—and how a mine caught on the bows of the E.11. They didn't come up to unhook it, owing to the batteries ashore, so they pushed it ahead till outside Kumkale, when they went full-speed astern, allowing the mine to fall clear.

Y.M.C.A. Commerce School

"Commercial preparedness" was the keynote of the exercises of the School of Commerce of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. which were held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall last evening. There were twenty-nine who received certificates from the various departments of the institution. Of these nine had completed the course in English, four in the Chinese classics, five in book-keeping, four in shorthand and six in typewriting. In addition the winning team in the recent indoor athletic contest was awarded a silk banner, the gift of the alumni of the school. The individual prize for the contest was won by Mr. Ling Yui.

The principal of the School, Mr. H. S. Chuck, was in the chair at the exercises and on the platform was the faculty of twenty-five teachers. It was announced that during the past term the institution accommodated 611 different students.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese American Company. His

Heiress to \$50,000,000 Chauffeur in Preparedness Camp for Women



Washington, May 15.—Miss Helen D. Joy, of Detroit Mich., is the heiress to \$50,000,000. This fact does not in any way prevent her from living the rigorous life which is lived by the

women who are now in the camp of the National Service School at Chevy Chase where they are learning telegraphy, food conservation, bandage making, wireless, signal work and

minutiae. She is the official chauffeur of the camp, although in Detroit she is one of the leading figures of the younger social set. Her father is Henry B. Joy, the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer.

remarks were full of good suggestions to the young men who were working days and studying at night in order to prepare better for the responsibilities and opportunities of modern commercial life. He spoke in part as follows:

"In China the scholar has always stood at the head in the social scale, and it is undoubtedly a high ideal to seek knowledge for knowledge's sake, but in these stirring times, when the uttermost parts of the earth are brought into close relations through the medium of the telegraph and the fast ocean-steamer, it be-

comes necessary to combine the ideal with the practical, and this has led to the establishing of such institutions of learning as this, where students are educated along the lines of commercial methods and practices.

"Tonight you receive your certificates of graduation. Here you have been breathing an atmosphere of scholarship, efficiency and dignity. I have for years watched the growth of the educational work of the Y.M.C.A. in different countries, and nowhere, perhaps, has it attained a position of greater usefulness than here, and in no line is its work of

greater influence for the general good than in the education of young men to meet the problems of business life. It is true that the instruction received here is largely elementary, but it furnishes the right kind of a foundation for the superstructure of practical knowledge which must be acquired in the school of practical experience. The fact that you are receiving your certificates is evidence that you have been diligent in your studies. Always bear in mind that efficiency backed by diligence opens the door to success and will make success permanent."

"In the meantime Manley had got the gun on his ship to work and blazed away, as he said to his crew, it was better to go down fighting, with colors flying. The fourth shell struck the submarine, but did not do any vital damage. The latter continued to blaze away with her two bow guns at the merchantman, but the shells all went wide of the mark.

SKIPPER SANK SUBMARINE

Capt. Lindley Reveals How Cunarder
Frightened Worsted a U-Boat

New York, May 22.—Captain Arthur K. Lindley, who arrived in New York yesterday via Canada, on his way to join a ship at Colon, said that the British Navy was getting control of the submarine situation around the Irish coast and in the Channel, and that the proportion destroyed was about 75 per cent.

"For some reason best known to themselves," he continued, "the Admiralty officials never make public the reports when a submarine is destroyed by a merchant vessel. Here is an interesting incident of that kind which has never been published.

"Early in April the Phrygia of the Cunard Line, one of the company's 3,500-ton freighters trading from Liverpool to the Mediterranean, was jogging along comfortably about nine knots of the west coast of Ireland when the periscope of a submarine was sighted about a mile and a half away on the starboard bow, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Captain Manley, who was in charge of the Phrygia, knew that he could not get another knot out of his old packet to save his soul, and all he could do was to swing his stern around to the enemy and put his trust in Providence and a three-inch gun that was mounted on a platform aft.

"The submarine rose directly afterward and proceeded to make toward the helpless steamship, and then stopped and circled to get broadside on. The commander of the submarine apparently had decided that the Phrygia was not worth while wasting an expensive torpedo on, and started to get his gun ready for sinking her by shell fire.

"In the meantime Manley had got the gun on his ship to work and blazed away, as he said to his crew, it was better to go down fighting, with colors flying. The fourth shell struck the submarine, but did not do any vital damage. The latter continued to blaze away with her two bow guns at the merchantman, but the shells all went wide of the mark.

"The ninth shell from the Phrygia struck the submarine right amidships, and she turned right over in the water, so that Captain Manley and the officers on the bridge of the Cunarder could see her keel, and then sank.

"The Phrygia was stopped and a boat lowered to see if any of the crew of the submarine, about thirty-five officers and men, could be saved, but nothing could be seen on the surface of the water where she had sunk except some oil and chemicals of some sort which floated to the top."

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral—June 25.—First Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher—The Dean. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Walmsley in D. Hymns 197, 164, 270. National Anthem. 5.30 p.m. Children's Service on Deaneary lawn (if fine), 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymns 264, 266, 627. Preacher—The Dean.

June 25—Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Address. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

June 28—Wednesday. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.30 a.m. Litany. 8 p.m. Intercession.

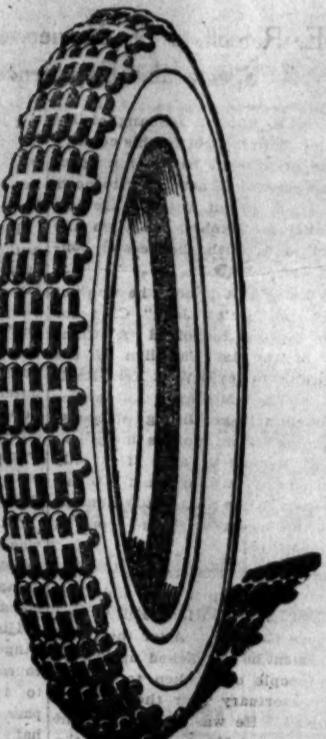
St. John's Pro-Cathedral—Jesfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, R.D.

Union Church—June 25, 11 a.m.: Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: "What Is Life? Chant 72. Anthem: "What Is These?" (Stainer); Hymns 30, 368, 369, 6 p.m.: Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The Ennobling of the Soul: Chant 138; Hymns 432, 72, 107.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chao-poo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Wm. Taylor. Evening 6 p.m. by Dr. J. A. Anderson.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund—Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science" Wednesday evening, 8 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

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The GOODRICH Safety Tread is the nearest approach to the entire elimination of the skid yet devised. It is dependable. It misses most things that puncture. It holds the road and adds immeasurably to the pleasure of motoring.

When so many thousands of motorists have proved these things and refuse to fit anything but GOODRICH, it is a good lead to follow.

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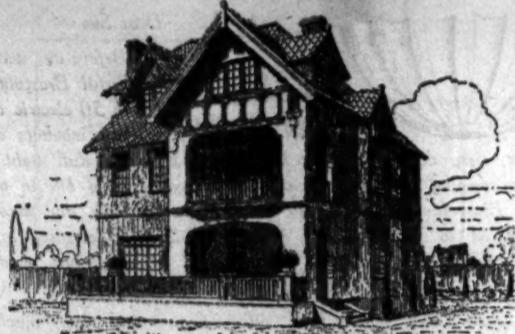
What would you call a man



who hired a car for ten years —

the monthly charges being \$175 to \$300 or more, when a car can be purchased for a sum ranging from Tls. 1,300 to Tls. 6,000 or more, on which the upkeep and running expenses¹ would be approximately \$50 to \$150 a month?

A very foolish man, to say the least of it!



But equally, or even more foolish is the man who continues, year after year, to pay for the hiring of a house, and who, at the end of a lengthy residence in Shanghai, has nothing but a pile of rent receipts to show for the thousands of taels expended.

CONSIDER THESE FIGURES

<i>A rent of Tls. 75 a month = Tls. 900 a year — In 5 years Tls. 4,500 — In 10 years Tls. 9,000</i>
<i>" " " 100 " = " 1,200 " — " 5 " " 6,000 — " 10 " " 12,000</i>
<i>" " " 125 " = " 1,500 " — " 5 " " 7,500 — " 10 " " 15,000</i>
<i>" " " 150 " = " 1,800 " — " 5 " " 9,000 — " 10 " " 18,000</i>
<i>" " " 200 " = " 2,400 " — " 5 " " 12,000 — " 10 " " 24,000</i>

If, instead of paying rent for a house in a locality of which, perhaps, you do not entirely approve, and in which the rooms may be somewhat inconveniently arranged, you had purchased a plot of land and built thereon a house to suit your own requirements—you would not only have paid for that house and land with the money expended in rent, but, besides, would own property which would sell for a much larger amount than that of your original investment.

ASSISTED PURCHASE

You may argue that you cannot afford to put down a lump sum sufficient for the purchase of the land, the building of the house, and the laying-out of the garden—but

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THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

We have six houses nearing completion in the quiet, select Park Tract, which will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost. No less than twenty other houses have been built by us in the same location, all of which are now occupied by families who have ceased to pay rent and own their homes

Call and see us and talk the matter over; we shall be pleased to give you all particulars

THE CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39, Nanking Road

DEFEAT MANY RUSSIAN ATTACKS ROUND KOLKI

Germans Capture Positions Between Sokul and Sinievska; Bothmer Holds Own

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German report.—Headquarters, June 22.—Western theater.—A weak British detachment has been repulsed at Frelinghien, northeast of Armentieres. A German patrol brought in some prisoners from the British position west of La Bassée.

Infantry fighting has started at the Meuse and the Germans have gained some advantage west of Fort Vaux. The Germans shot down with anti-aircraft guns a French aeroplane, south of the Pepper Hill and another one at Ornes. The crew of the latter were made prisoners.

German air-squadrons yesterday morning attacked the cities in the Meuse valley south of Verdun, where troops were stationed and this morning bombarded the railway depots and troop camps at Revinay.

Eastern theater.—At the northern part of the front, only successful enterprises of patrols are reported. The railroad bridge across the swamps of Pripiat, south of Luninec, has been bombed.

The Russian attacks against the positions on the canal west of Logoshin have failed, as well as repeated Russian attacks west of Kolki. Between Sokul and Sinievska, the Russian positions have been captured by the Germans and are held against strong Russian counter-attacks.

The repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge the German successes, west of Lutsk, have failed. On both sides of the Turja and further south, on the line Svinichuk-Gorochov, the Russians were further pressed back.

The army of General Count Bothmer repulsed numerous strong attacks of the enemy on the line Hajvoronka-Bobulince, north of Przhevitska.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, June 22.—Russian theater.—The Russian attacks at Gurahumora have been repulsed. Otherwise, nothing of importance happened south of the Dniester. West of Visnyovcyk, the enemy again attacked with strong forces.

The storming columns broke down, partly in the curtain-fire, partly by attacks of German and Austro-Hungarian infantry. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

At Burkanov, our troops repeatedly repulsed Russian attacks. In Volynia, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops have further advanced north of Gorochov, east of Lokatschi-Kaslin and at Sokul. Here, as well as at Kolki, all Russian attacks, which were repeatedly undertaken with the utmost tenacity, failed completely.

Italian theater.—Nothing of importance.

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, June 21.—Irak theater.—The situation in the Felah district is unchanged. On the Euphrates, our advance-guards surprised the British advance-guard, killed nine British soldiers and captured their rifles.

East of Kasr-i-Shirin, further east and north of Bane, our troops, aided by volunteers, repulsed the Russians.

Caucasus theater.—On the right wing, the situation is generally unchanged. On the left wing, patrol fights have occurred. Weak attacks of the enemy have also been repulsed.

South-western theater.—On June 18, after midnight, two Turkish flyers bombed the aerial stations on the islands of Tenedos and Imbros and threw bombs on two torpedo-boats. One torpedo-boat was hit and towed by the other one to Tenedos. On two places of the aerial depots fires broke out.

Of the enemy's aeroplanes which attacked El Arish on June 18, three have been shot down and one flyer has been made prisoner. The first aeroplane fell into the sea and sank immediately. The second one fell on a road near El Arish and the pilot and the observer were saved by another aeroplane.

The third one burnt up, with the observer, while the pilot was captured by us. Men-of-war have bombarded the museum of the Sheik Hamidieh.

Berlin, June 23.—The Deutscher Überseeleistungs states: Rotterdam reports that the steamer *Tubana*, from the Dutch Indies, has been forced to leave her entire mail and postal packets in England.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Petrol Tax Raised 6d. A Gallon in Britain

Tannery Co. v. American Trading Co. Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China handed down a decision yesterday in favor of the defendants in the suit of the Shanghai Tannery Co. against the American Trading Company. It was also directed that the defendants recover costs.

The suit was to recover damages for the non-delivery of a quantity of tanning extract called "quebracho," alleged to have been sold to the plaintiff by defendant.

Mr. Francis Ellis and Mr. S. Fessenden appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming for the defendants.

The misunderstanding was due to a mutilated cable code word and what was taken to be an acceptance of the order proved to be a flat refusal. In summing up the evidence, Judge Lobingier said:

"It may be urged that defendant's agents recognized the existence of a contract even after the mistake was reported; but we think the most that can be claimed from the correspondence is a display of anxiety to placate plaintiff and save it from loss. They express a willingness to procure quebracho at the lowest available price but we are unable to find where they undertook, or considered themselves bound to undertake, to supply it at \$135 per ton. In the first letter on the subject they quoted 'an uniform offer' of \$150 per ton but nothing lower."

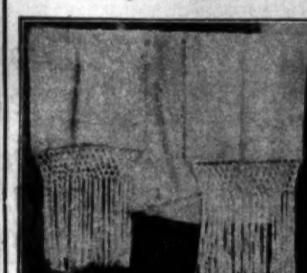
"It became obvious that the minds of the parties never met on the alleged sale, and there being no evidence that plaintiff's position was changed to its prejudice after notice that its offer had been accepted and before said notice was corrected, we have no alternative, under the decided weight of authority, but to find for defendant."

KAISER THANKS SPAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cartagena, June 22.—The German submarine U.35 is stated to have carried an autograph letter from the Kaiser to King Alfonso, thanking him for the welcome given by Spain to the Germans from the Cameroons, for whom the submarine discharged hospital-stores. Its commander boasts that he has destroyed fifty ships, including the French liner Provence.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,
Cream & White.

French Deputies Are Confident in Ministry

Chancellor Abandons Increased Duty On Motors; Reduced Income Tax For Fighters

Hearing Statement On Verdun Operations, They Vote Still More Co-operation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 22.—The Budget changes announced by Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, include the abandonment of the increased duty on motor-cars, the imposition of an additional tax of 6d. a gallon on petrol and various slight re-adjustments of income tax. Soldiers and sailors will be charged reduced rates on their pay.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution continuing the tea duty.

FIRE BRIGADE BUSY

Two fires were reported early yesterday morning. The first occurred shortly before 2 o'clock at a ship chandler's shop at No. 1519 North Soochow Road. The house is owned by E. D. Sasso and Co. The fire brigade found the flames towards the back of the premises and the fire making rapid headway to the adjoining houses, i.e., the China Merchants' office and an iron shop. The fire was extremely fierce and it was hard to control but three powerful jets did effective work and in about three-quarters of an hour the fire was got under control but it took nearly another hour to extinguish. No. 519 where the fire originated was very badly damaged whilst the China Merchants' office and the iron shop were slightly damaged. Some time after the Brigade had been at work a room of a Japanese shipping office two houses removed was found to be well alight but was quickly extinguished. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

No. 1 Co. who were standing by whilst the rest of the Brigade were at the N. Soochow Road fire responded to a call at 108 Winchester Road. Some bedding had been on fire but had been extinguished. The place is a carpenter's shop.

BRITISH WAR COUNCIL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 22.—Lord Hardinge was present at the meeting of the War Council today.

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1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
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Dear Sirs:

Before we decided to use your wonderful Brascolite, we used from 40 to 50 electric lamps in our store, for our windows and general office. Moreover, the large amount of electricity consumed meant a big bill to pay. After your firm advertised the Brascolite we decided to install it in our store, and accordingly purchased two. We are pleased to say that our electricity bill has decreased to a great extent, and the powerful rays of the Brascolite are sufficient to make our windows and general office as well-lighted and brilliant in appearance as we could wish.

We have also heard from other firms that they much appreciate the Brascolite and have reason to think that it is no idle boast that Brascolite is the sun's only rival.

Faithfully yours,
Tabacaria Filipina.

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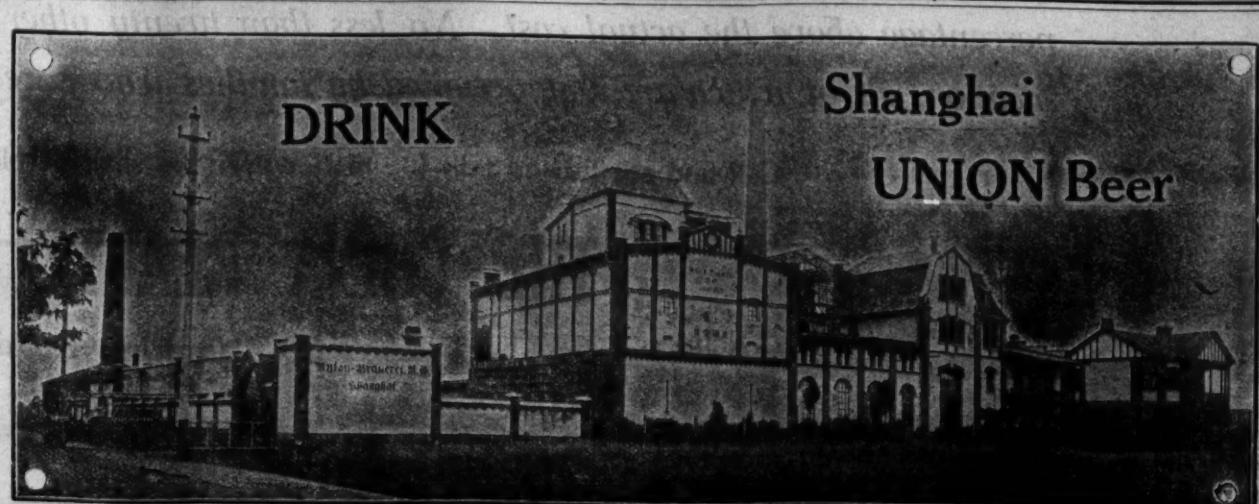
when you go by

SILBERMAN'S

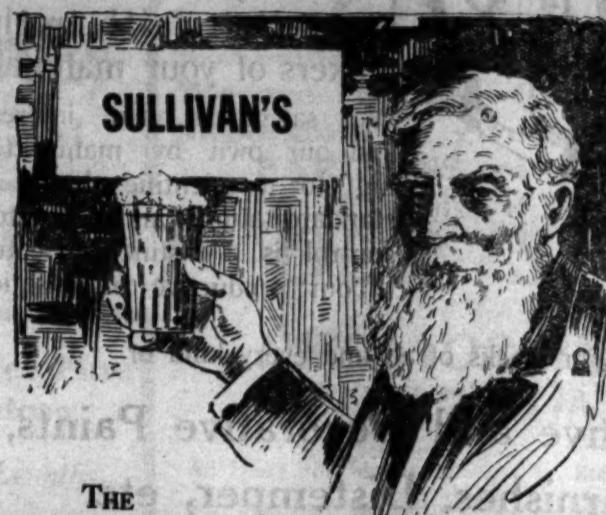
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COCA-COLA

It prevents fatigue. Sold in bottles; also served at Soda Fountain

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Martial Law In Dublin

Some Quaint Results

By Charles E. Hands
There is a feeling of peacefulness and settled security in the conditions of life under martial law that compensates somewhat for the inconveniences which its restrictions impose, and most of the good people of Dublin seem to be finding comfort in it.

If is not unpleasant even for a Dublin citizen whose political opinions are based on hostility to the British Government to find himself in possession of a spring Sunday which he knows is not going to be made clamorous by political demonstrations or disturbed by the marching and drillings of bodies of armed volunteers. It is not merely that the rebellion has been crushed, though that is a comfort. The great thing is that after a long interval authority has asserted itself.

For the first time after many years of non-government Dublin finds itself snug and comfortable under the rule of a Government that is governing. Any inconvenience that the individual citizen experiences from interference in his liberty to do as he likes is counterbalanced by the reflection that his comfort cannot be assailed by anything that some other fellow thinks he would like to do. Martial law may not be desirable for its own sake, but it implies a system of government by authority, and that is something that Dublin has been lacking for a long time past.

Political freedom and all that kind of thing is good to possess as a means to a settled and ordered condition of life, but the sight of a few fixed bayonets in the hands of khaki-clad men answers the same purpose. Of course there are drawbacks to martial law that are felt to be grievances. For example, a great legal functionary was yesterday lunching in a restaurant to which official personages resort, and demanded with his chop his accustomed modest glass of whisky and soda. He was pained rather than indignant when he was informed that under the existing martial law restrictions no alcoholic beverages were allowed to be supplied or consumed on licensed premises. It was an order issued without any intention of interfering with the accustomed digestive processes of a leading legal authority.

But martial law does not differentiate, and it was necessary in the

interests of good order that the populace should not excite itself over much drink, and that crowds of women who had just obtained through the re-established postal service two weeks' payment of pension allowances and old-age pensions should not be encouraged to celebrate the occasion too freely. It was martial law, which means law with a clear purpose in front of it and authority behind it, so the legal luminary made the best of his glass of water. There was another case also of a general officer in high command who, arriving at a railway terminus, took a hasty lunch in the refreshment room. He, too, ordered a small digestive beverage, and could not get it, for even general officers cannot override martial law. But perhaps this incident was not altogether unrelated to the fact that later in the day a new order was issued relaxing the prohibitive restrictions in the case of naval and military officers in uniform.

Gradually, of course, as Dublin settles down the inconveniences and restrictions are being relaxed. So long as there are fixed bayonets at strategic points a certain latitude may safely be permitted. A Government that has a gun in its hand can repress drunkenness as well as rebellion. The restrictions upon the free passage of the streets have already almost departed. In the first days of the restoration of peace every peaceful citizen who wished to be about the town had to prove himself with a pass obtained either from the military authorities or the police. It was impossible to cross a bridge or to pass from one quarter of the city to another without the skimpy bit of paper bearing the official stamp that was issued for passport.

The passes are no longer demanded, but their issue served the useful

purpose of a sort of registration system which went hand in hand with the house-to-house search for arms and rebels. At first the streets were cleared at half-past seven at night after which hour peaceful citizens were required to keep their firesides. The hour is extended now to half-past eight, and there will be further extensions as the habit of being governed produces settled order. It is one of the advantages of martial law that it is resilient and readily adaptable to circumstances. The moment a law becomes unnecessary or undesirable it can be varied or abrogated. So long as the fixed bayonet remains a wise Government can allow a little latitude to the individual. There are no street lights yet, for there is no need to illuminate streets that are empty after nightfall. There are no theaters or music-halls. The evening papers publish only their afternoon editions.

There is no social entertainment. People have seen more of their own families these evenings than ever before. There will be no racing until the next Cork Park meeting three weeks hence. The first agricultural function will be a bull sale at Ballsbridge on Tuesday. All arranged meetings of learned and philosophical societies have been indefinitely postponed. A journey to England involves no end of trouble in getting

identification passes and permits. The rattling milk cart coming in from the country or passing through the suburban streets upon its delivery rounds is liable to be stopped and searched. A certain suspicion attaches to the motor-car as well as the goods van of all kinds, and a man who carries a bulky parcel through the streets expects to be stopped and searched.

There are great quantities of treasonable materials in existence that have not yet been accounted for. The slovenly and idle habit of walking about with the hands in the pockets is discouraged by the fact that a man so bearing himself is liable on approaching a military post to be shot at sight. Gentlemen to whose mind the right of free discussion and opinions involves the habit of leaning against lamp-posts at street corners would do well to keep away from Dublin, for lamp-post gatherings invite volleyes.

There is nothing in martial law to prevent a strike, but it would be very unhealthy to hold a strike meeting even in the daytime, and to do any strike picketing after nightfall would be fatal. The assurance that nothing in the way of industrial warfare is likely to disturb the comfort of Dublin for a long time to come is one of the compensations for the restrictions upon social intercourse

and individual liberty. As a matter of fact, so far as the personal freedom of the decent citizen is concerned nearly everything in a social way is prohibited, but nobody stops him from doing it.

Martial law is a forbidding term, but it is not so terrible at close

quarters. The fixed bayonet at the street corner is as much an emblem of comfort as an instrument of repression.

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12 yard Lengths
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A Lot of White and Cream Lace ... To Clear at HALF PRICE

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Of White Damask Table Cloths
Size 51 inches Square
PRICE THIS WEEK
\$1.50
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200 PAIRS BED SHEETS
Size 9 by 4 1-2 feet
THIS WEEK \$2.50 per pair

200 yards Dark Red Cabinet Cloth, 72 inches wide, Usual Price \$8.50
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A few pairs Soiled Serge Curtains Reduced to HALF PRICE

A Bargain in White Turkish Towels Size 43 by 22 inches... This Week 6 for \$3.00

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275 Crepe Undervests for Gentlemen. Cool and Comfortable. This Week 75 cts. each

60 Gents' Panama Hats To Clear \$5.00 each

This Season's Washing Bow Ties.. This Week 5 for \$1.00

"Pigsticker" Topees, wonderful value This Week \$2.50 each

10 Pairs Green Macrame Curtains
3½ yards long
HALF PRICE
THIS WEEK
Splendid Bargains

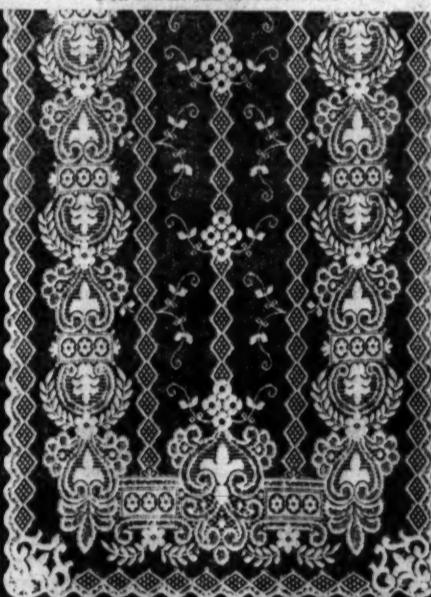
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Fancy Lisle Half Hose for Gent's. To Clear This Week 65 cts. per pair

Mens' Braces This Week 2 for \$1.00

B.V.D. Pyjamas This Week \$3.00 per suit

A Lot of Oddments in Gents' Collars. To Clear \$1.00 doz.



250 pairs Charming Lace Curtains. Exact to illustration; 3 yards long
This Week \$2.00 per pair

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A huge lot of Kapoc cushions covered in coloured casement cloth with piped edges

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Our Sale Spells "ECONOMY" for you

Trimmed Millinery
HALF PRICE
THIS WEEK

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Oddments in Corsets to Clear
50 cts. pair

150 Swiss Muslin Blouses
To Clear \$1.00 each

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To Clear 75 cts. each

Children's Muslin Hats
To Clear 75 cts. each

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SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

A Lot of Coloured Silk and Sattin Ribbons To be Cleared out at HALF PRICE
Eancy Lace Collars QUARTER USUAL PRICES
Coloured Chiffon 36 inches wide Reduced to 60 cts. per yard
500 Fancy Silk and Leather Belts ... To Clear at HALF PRICE

A few pairs of Ladies' Shop Soiled Shoes
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2,000 yards Fancy Curtain Muslin
36 inch wide. Special Price This Week 4 yards
For \$1.00

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30 inches wide
HALF PRICE
TO CLEAR

10 Pieces Fancy Madras Muslin
40 inches wide
THIS WEEK
HALF PRICE

A Bargain in White Turkish Bath Towels
Size 70 x 40 inches
THIS WEEK
\$1.00
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

India For The Indians, By Gilbert K. Chesterton

Harenanath Maitra, who obtained the following interview with Gilbert K. Chesterton, is the author of "Hinduism, the World Ideal" and the editor of *A Voice from India*, published in London.

By Harenanath Maitra.

It was a rainy afternoon when I went to see G. K. Chesterton at the country house where this great English writer dreams and writes the drama of the world. The very appearance of the man showed me that there was something uncommon about him—uncommon in the sense that he is beyond all commonplace.

I was shown into the study. A delightful wood fire was burning on the hearth and the room had about it a soothing and wholly charming air of restful antiquity. But I had hardly sat down when Mr. Chesterton entered.

We shook hands. There is certainly nothing ordinary about his appearance. His face is that of a thinker. His eyes are deeply penetrating, but his smile is full of sympathy and affection. I said to myself: "He is what we call in India a real sanyasin, one who has found the heart of things, with the simplicity that belongs to real greatness—a mystic living in the world." The genuineness of his laughter is infectious, and takes an Indian into the atmosphere of his own country, where one often meets men of the mystical temperament who have the child-heart at the centre of their wisdom.

Mr. Chesterton is that dignified, honest, straightforward individual man that any nation may be proud of. He is a unique man with a unique face and a unique smile. His continual struggle with his eyeglasses, which seemed to be constantly wanting to come off, humorously suggested to my mind the many difficulties encountered by a nature like his in adapting itself to the manifold petty conventions of "civilization." For he is a thinker, a thinker of an iconoclastic type. He is a rebel, in fact, but his rebellion is always constructive. He wants to see a new Britain, and along with it a new world.

"The time has come," said Mr. Chesterton, without waiting for a formal question from me, "when India and her people must be presented to the world at large in a true light, and I respect the brave Indian soldiers who have brought about a very much stronger feeling of solidarity between England and India. This war is going to bring about a wonderful imperial solidarity, that is, a greater feeling of brotherhood between the different races and nations within the British Empire. Each race or nation must not lose her own individual existence; on the contrary, she must be intensely nationalistic and be represented as a nation in the councils of the empire. India must be thoroughly Indian. She must develop her very strong national characteristics. This is the only imperialism through which Britain can maintain her influence as a world power."

"I think we can do this, because on the whole we have understood the feelings of people. I do not say that we are blameless, but Britain has progressed with the times. British people are fond of liberty, and this principle they try to maintain wherever they step in. We are not very logical. More logical people would have been fanatical."

"Germany would never have been able to understand India. For instance, if Germany had ruled in India she would undoubtedly have exasperated the people by imposing her so-called superior culture in regard to everything. They would have made a mess of the religious question. Germany would probably have taken sides with the Mohammedans or with the Hindus, to the exclusion of the others. But the way in which India has gathered to the side of Britain shows that British policy in India has not been vindictive; rather that Britain, with all her faults, has tried to respect the sentiments of the people."

"The great note of the moment is the real feeling about 'civilization.' The Prussians have very little thought of civilization. The Prussian is that man who does not know where he comes from. He loves to despise the real art and life of other nations. That is why he has destroyed Rheims Cathedral, and said that he would build something of his own. He does it like a schoolboy. It is common sense that the Prussian lacks. The alliance against Prussia is a very real thing. India has come forward so nobly in this war, not because of any sort of pressure on the part of the Government, but spontaneously and magnanimously. All old civilizations are of this type—our Russian alliance is due to this. India saw very quickly, because of her intuitive faculties, the reality in this war, and therefore sided with the Allies. The Prussian is a person who believes intensely that it is only his own existence that is really necessary to the world; therefore he prepares to do what he likes, regardless of others; therefore he vulgarly knocks down what is beautiful and says that he will replace it

by something better of his own. That is why all old civilizations are against him."

"I have great faith in India. When I look back to prehistoric times I see that glorious ancient land of the Hindus coming forth from a mighty past, mysterious and mystical, yet supremely natural and speaking a great message to the materialistic civilization of the world today. India's men and women of the past have held a great light to the world, and I believe that the Indians of the present generation are also the true bearers of that light."

"Do you not think?" I interrupted, "that India should be given her own destiny?"

"Yes, I do firmly believe that, only I do not know just in what way it ought to happen. I thoroughly believe in the principle of representative government. The government ought to be controlled by the people. The government ought to be controlled in the way she likes."

"But who are the real representatives of a people? That is a great question. In Ireland it is the priests who are the real representatives of the people, who know them and understand their wants. I think, more or less, that also the case in India. I fear the men who receive titles from the Government, and are ambitious to make names for themselves, are not the real representatives of the people; they are afraid to speak the truth for their country, their mouths are closed. But the priests, who do really think with the people—who are brothers and cousins of the populace—they know the people better than those who are far away from them. The people can only be represented through some institution, and the religious institutions appear to be the best vehicles in India.

"I certainly hope that in all imperial matters India will be fully represented, represented, let me say again emphatically, by the real representatives of the people, the real preservers of Indian culture and ideals. In peace, as in war, India's opinion ought to be represented in the settlement of imperial questions, not through government machinery, but through the people's institutions.

"The first of these five is liberty. England and Switzerland have been the two modern countries in which liberty first took tangible form in laws and institutions. Holland followed, and the three peoples of the Scandinavian North, kindred to us in blood, have followed likewise.

"In England liberty appeared from early days in a recognition of the right of the citizen to be protected against arbitrary power and to bear his share in the work of governing his own community. It is from Great Britain that other European countries whose political condition had, from the end of the Middle Ages down to the end of the eighteenth century, been unfavorable to freedom, drew, in that and the following century, their examples of a Government which could be united and efficient and yet popular, strong to defend itself against attack, and yet respectful of the rights of its own members.

"The British Constitution has been the model whence most of the countries that have within recent times adopted constitutional Government have drawn their institutions. Britain has herself during the last eighty years made her Constitution more and more truly popular. It is now as democratic as that of any other European country, and in their dealings with other countries the British people have shown a constant sympathy with freedom. They showed it early in the nineteenth century to Spanish constitutional reformers and to Greek insurgents against Turkish tyranny. They showed it to Switzerland when they failed (in 1847) the attempt of Metternich to interfere with her independence. They have shown it markedly within recent years. Britain has given free Governments to all those of her colonies in which there is a population of European origin capable of using them, and this has confirmed the attachment of herself to those colonies. * * *

"India has no representatives in Parliament, but she has her representatives on the battlefield. This is a new romanticism. Britain can never forget this debt. She will remember it for her own sake.

"This is a bad time for politicians, but a very good time for everybody else. Now we have an opportunity of coming face to face with a great many human realities. There is practically no party system; it has been broken off by the war; there is no longer room for a capitalistic Government. The nation itself is going to be predominant, and India's cause, now that they know something about it, will receive a sympathetic hearing from the British people."

"But do you think, for instance, that Englishmen are willing to be thus treated equally with Indians?"

"Certainly! India must be governed by Indians for Indians. And I cannot believe that the inheritors of so great a past would make bad administrators. On the contrary, they are great administrators; in fact, they are superior in many ways."

"The King and the people of India ought to be one at heart. It would be a great thing for King George to spend a little time in India and go about among the people incognito—like the Sultan Haroun al Raschid in the 'Arabian Nights.' The Viceroy of India should do the same. The Kings of Scotland used to do this in the Middle Ages, but they usually had a love affair of some sort mixed up with it, I believe; for instance, Robert Bruce was very much liked by his people for going about among them in disguise."

"The romance of chivalry which is being exhibited today by the Indian Princes and their people will have a tremendous effect in bringing India and Britain into closer touch. War is glorious, but there may be a great romance and glory of war, too. I always picture an Indian soldier as the steel-clad Rajput warrior who fought for honor and glory in the old days. The Hindu ideals of warfare are the highest that have ever been known, and not only the men but the women, too, fought with these ideals. India has had not one but many Joans of Arc."

"Here we were interrupted by Mrs. Chesterton, who came into the room to ask us to have tea. A little later Mr. Chesterton had to go to his study to finish some pressing work. As he was leaving us he said to Mrs. Chesterton:

"What light are you going to give me?" She suggested a shaded lamp, but he said: "Oh, no! I should like candles—candles like those that are ever burning in the Temple at Jerusalem!"

Then, after shaking hands with me in his own heart-felt manner, he passed into his candle-lit sanctum.

Viscount Bryce States England's War Attitude

In the following article which was written at the suggestion of a Swiss editor, James Bryce, (Viscount Bryce,) formerly British Ambassador to the United States, discusses the attitude of Great Britain in the present war. He says that he speaks with no more authority than is possessed by any other private citizen who has had a long experience in English public affairs, but he believes that he expresses the general sentiments of his country.

By James Bryce
(Former British Ambassador to the United States)

THERE is a familiar expression which we use in England to sum up the position and aims of a nation. It is: "What does the nation stand for?" What are the principles and the interests which prescribe its course? What are the ends, over and above its own welfare, which it seeks to promote? What is the nature of the mission with which it feels itself charged? What are the ideals which it would like to see prevailing throughout the world?

There are five of these principles or aims or ideals which I will here set forth, because they stand out conspicuously in the present crisis, though they are all more or less parts of the settled policy of Britain.

I. The first of these five is liberty. England and Switzerland have been the two modern countries in which liberty first took tangible form in laws and institutions. Holland followed, and the three peoples of the Scandinavian North, kindred to us in blood, have followed likewise.

In England liberty appeared from early days in a recognition of the right of the citizen to be protected against arbitrary power and to bear his share in the work of governing his own community. It is from Great Britain that other European countries whose political condition had, from the end of the Middle Ages down to the end of the eighteenth century, been unfavorable to freedom, drew, in that and the following century, their examples of a Government which could be united and efficient and yet popular, strong to defend itself against attack, and yet respectful of the rights of its own members.

The British Constitution has been the model whence most of the countries that have within recent times adopted constitutional Government have drawn their institutions. Britain has herself during the last eighty years made her Constitution more and more truly popular. It is now as democratic as that of any other European country, and in their dealings with other countries the British people have shown a constant sympathy with freedom. They showed it early in the nineteenth century to Spanish constitutional reformers and to Greek insurgents against Turkish tyranny. They showed it to Switzerland when they failed (in 1847) the attempt of Metternich to interfere with her independence. They have shown it markedly within recent years. Britain has given free Governments to all those of her colonies in which there is a population of European origin capable of using them, and this has confirmed the attachment of herself to those colonies. * * *

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her sympathy to the efforts of a people restless under a foreign dominion to deliver themselves from the stranger and to be ruled by a Government of their own. The efforts of Greece from 1820 till her liberation from the Turks, the efforts of Italy to shake off the hated yoke of Austria and attain national unity under an Italian King, found their warmest support in England. English Liberals gave their sympathy to national movements in Hungary and Poland. They gave that sympathy also to the German movement for national unity from 1848 to 1870, for in those days that movement was led by German Liberals of lofty aims who did not desire, as the recent rulers of Germany have desired, to make their national strength a menace to the peace and security of their neighbors.

taken a long step backward toward barbarism.

These facts raise an issue in which the interests of all mankind are involved. The German Government claims the right to kill the innocent because that suits its military interests. England denies this right, as all countries ought to deny it. * * *

V. England stands for a pacific as opposed to a military-type of civilization. Her regular army had always been small in proportion to her population, and very small in comparison with the armies of great Continental nations. Although she recognizes that there are some countries in which universal service may be necessary, and times at which it may be necessary in any country, she has preferred to leave her people free to follow their civil pursuits, and had raised her army by voluntary enlistment.

It may be asked why, if this is so, does England maintain so large a navy.

The question deserves an answer. Her navy is maintained for three reasons. The first is, that as her army has been very small she is obliged to protect herself by a strong home fleet from any risk of invasion. She has never forgotten the lesson of the Napoleonic wars, when it was the navy that saved her from the fate which befell so many European countries at Napoleon's hands. Were she not to keep up this first line of defense at sea, a huge army and a huge military expenditure in time of peace would be inevitable.

The second reason is that as England does not produce nearly enough food to support her population, she must draw supplies from other countries, and would be in danger of starvation if in wartime she lost the command of the sea. It is, therefore, vital to her existence that she should be able to secure the unimpeded import of articles of food. And the third reason is that England is responsible for the defense of the coasts and the commerce of her colonies and other foreign possessions, such as India. These do not maintain a naval force sufficient for their defense, and the mother country is therefore compelled to have a fleet sufficient to guarantee their safety and protect their shipping.

III. England stands for the maintenance of treaty obligations and of those rights of the smaller nations which rest upon such obligations. The circumstances of the present war, which saw Belgium suddenly attacked by a power that had itself solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgian territory, summoned England to stand up for the defense of those rights and obligations. * * *

Both these principles—the observance of treaties and the rights of the smaller neutral States—have been raised in the sharpest form by the unprovoked invasion of Belgium only two days after the German Minister at Brussels had lulled the uneasiness of the Belgian Government by his pacific assurances. Such conduct was a threat to every neutral nation. That which befell Belgium might have fallen Switzerland or Holland had Germany decided that it was to her interests to attack either of them for the sake of securing a passage for her armies. England was obliged to come to Belgium's support and fulfill the obligations she had herself contracted to defend the neutrality of the country unrighteously attacked. It would be superfluous to say, if the German Government had not endeavored to deceive its own subjects and other nations by a gross misrepresentation of the facts, that England never had the least intention of entering Belgium, except to protect it should its territory be violated. * * *

Let me add a few words of a more personal kind to explain the sentiments of those Englishmen who have in time past known and admired the achievements of the German people in literature, learning, and science, who had desired peace with them, who had been the constant advocates of friendship between the two nations. Such Englishmen, who do not cease to be lovers of peace because this war, felt to be righteous, commands their hearty support, are now just as determined as any others to carry on the war to victory. Why? Because to them this war presents itself as a conflict of principles. * * *

IV. England stands for the regulation of the methods of warfare in the interests of humanity, and especially for the exemption of non-combatants from the sufferings and horrors which war brings. Here is another issue raised by the present crisis, another conflict of opposing principles. In the ancient world, and among semi-civilized peoples in more recent times, non-combatant civilians as well as the fighting forces had to bear those sufferings. The men were killed, combatants and non-combatants alike; the women and children, if spared, were reduced to slavery. That is what the Turkish Government—I say "the Government" because some good Moslems disapprove—have been doing during the last few months in Asia Minor and Armenia, on a far larger scale than even the massacres perpetrated by Abdul Hamid in 1895-6.

In the war of 1870-71 the German troops behaved better in France than an invading force had usually behaved in similar circumstances. Now, however, in this present war the German military and naval commanders have

by philosophy and by Christianity. In the victory of one or the other of these principles the future of mankind seems to be at stake. * * *

Those Englishmen whose views I am seeking to express, recognizing the allegiance we all owe to humanity at large, and believing that progress is achieved more by co-operation than by strife, are, however, hoping for something more than the victory of one State from disturbing the general tranquillity. The obstacles in the way of creating such a league are many and obvious, but whatever else may come out of the war, we in England hope that one result of it will be the creation of some machinery calculated to avert the recurrence of so awful a calamity as that from which mankind is now suffering.

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Looking Out For Submarines

A Trip in a French Trawler

By W. L. McAlpin

Paris.

In conformity with the Ministerial instructions the correspondent of the Daily Mail is authorised to go on board a trawler and to make a voyage out to sea. By agreement with the naval officer in command the trawler Bantam will await Mr. McAlpin at the Quai des Remorqueurs at nine o'clock in the morning and take him out to sea.

By order,

Captaine de frégate,

I had pointed out to the courteous official who received me at the French Ministry of Marine that although Frenchmen are well aware of the doings of the British Fleet—thanks to the flattering articles of special correspondents in the Paris and provincial papers—little was known in England of the excellent work done by the French Navy since the war began.

"Let me see your sailors at work," I requested, "so that I may return the compliment paid to the British Navy so handsomely by my French confreres."

And so it was arranged that I should visit one of the great French ports and go out to sea in an armed trawler.

The Bantam—that was not her real name—lost no time in needless formalities. We steamed past torpedo-boats and transports, fishing smacks, colliers, and many other kinds of craft, and then stood out to where the big ships come in from every quarter of the globe.

"That's an Englishman," said the captain, pointing towards the misty horizon, and he handed me his glasses. "Behind her is another Englishman, and the three others following are a Frenchman, a Russian, and a Norwegian."

"How many do you challenge in a day?" I asked.

"Between 40 and 50," he answered. "One day we stopped 74, varying from 400 to 7,000 tons. Sometimes they come up so fast, one after the other, that I speak to three boats in ten minutes."

By this time we were well out, and the Bantam was pitching and rolling merrily. I gripped the rail with both hands, pulled down my cap, and determined, if my sea-legs played me fair, to stay with the captain on the bridge. The Englishman hoisted the flags which spelt his name, and we ran up to speak-

ing distance. Then the "commandant" seized his megaphone.

"Where are you from?" he asked. The answer was unintelligible. "Where are you from?" bellowed the captain.

The second officer noted the name of the port.

"Where are you bound for?"

And that was put down.

"What's your cargo?"

"Frozen meat."

"What's your speed?"

The answers were satisfactory, and with the French equivalent for "Right o'" the Bantam sheered off and made for the next steamer.

I offered the captain a cigar.

"No, thanks," he said. "My throat is malade. These Englishmen are terrible," he continued. "They never will speak anything but English. Many of their officers know French, but they insist on speaking English, and they speak it so quickly that I have an awful job with them. I suppose they think if they spoke French their ships would go to the bottom."

"Britannia rules the waves," I remarked, smiling.

"Yes, that may be," replied the captain, "but in dirty weather, when it's blowing a gale, our job's not an easy one. I am on this bridge from eight o'clock in the morning till eight the next morning—twenty-four hours at a stretch, with twenty-four hours off. When I get back to port I sleep the round of the clock, and the children have to be very noisy to wake me up."

After we had spoken half a dozen steamers I accompanied the captain to his cabin and shook the spray off my mackintosh.

Tacked to the wall was a long list of expected British transports, and another list bearing the heading "Suspects."

"What happens when you encounter one of these?" I asked.

"If their answers are not satisfactory," he said, "I tell them to follow me into port. There they are searched and undergo a close examination. If they attempt to argue about it I uncover that little instrument on the bows" and he pointed to a quick-firing gun forward. "Besides, you will notice that little

steamers are our worst trouble. You see those masts sticking up out of the water—two on the right and two on the left? That is all that remains of two English

ships which sank last night."

"The submarines are our worst trouble. You see those masts sticking up out of the water—two on the right and two on the left? That is all that remains of two English

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AFGHANISTAN UNREST

London, May 22.—A telegram from the Hamadan correspondent of the Russko-Slovo states that the news from Afghanistan points to a state of unrest existing in that country.

When, during last year, the Austrian and German Ministers and their associates triumphantly arrived at Teheran via Bagdad, they prepared a complete plan of propaganda in Afghanistan. They brought with them a series of leaflets printed in Afghan.

They were followed by a party of 20 agitators, whose business it was to create an alliance between Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan, which countries, with the help of Germany, were to open hostilities against the Allies.

As soon as Prince Reuss reached Teheran a Moslem priest, at the head of a caravan loaded with arms and propaganda literature, was followed by another under the leadership of the German agent Niedermann, and then by a third under an agent named Bernhardi, who was arrested by the prudent Afghan officials. This however, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the German agitators, and profiting by their experience they sent to Afghanistan a new mission whose work was planned more carefully.

In due time news began filtering through from Afghanistan that the Turco-German propaganda there had taken root. Arms and money reached Afghanistan through the Turkish frontier. The success of the enemy propaganda in Afghanistan must be accounted for by the great prejudice existing in the country against all foreigners, with the exception of the Moslems. The idea of the Germans was to drag Persia and Afghanistan into the war simultaneously, so as to distract large Russian forces to Central Asia.

This plan has, however, failed. But it must be borne in mind that Afghanistan is unlike Persia; the Afghans are a more martial race than the Persians. They are better armed and their finances are also in a better state.

When I had said good-bye to the general skipper of the Bantam and his kindly crew I walked up the quay to my hotel. Turning the corner of a shed I passed a group of London dockers; their trousers caught beneath the knee with a leather strap, just as one sees them in the West India Docks. Half a dozen cheery Tommies went by, leaving a pleasant odor of English tobacco behind them, and from an English cargo boat German prisoners were unloading bales of cotton under the watchful eye of a British guard.

M. BOILLOT IS KILLED IN AEROPLANE FIGHT

Famous Airman and Ex-Chauffeur for Joffre Attacked
By Five Machines

HE SHOOTS ONE DOWN

His Career Ended by a Bullet
Through the Heart—His
Notable Exploits

Paris, May 21.—Georges Boillot, automobile racer and aeronaut, has been killed in a fight with five German aeroplanes.

He succeeded in bringing down one of the German machines before a bullet pierced his heart.

M. Boillot, who served earlier in the war as chauffeur for General Joffre, until he took up aviation, which he had previously followed as a sport rather than in the business of war won the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France in 1912 and 1913. He gained renown, too, as the Commander in Chief's chauffeur, dashing about the French line of defense at terrific speed.

His eagerness to gratify the General's desire for haste led him to take unnecessary risks. After one particularly narrow escape General Joffre announced his intention to make a change of chauffeurs, not so much because of the danger to which he was subjected as because Boillot's daring swerves kept him awake. The General liked to sleep during his 100-mile dashes along the battle front. Boillot accordingly went to the aviation corps.

He was the airman who performed the first aerial victory in recent official communication, as follows: "One of our pilots, in the course of a stirring flight, brought down an aviatik, which fell between our lines at Supples." It was nearly a week before the world learned that it was the winner of the Grane Prix for two years who had accomplished this feat.

Boillot's name was mentioned constantly as the driver of General Joffre, and communications and articles on the General himself mentioned how the chauffeur sped from one end of the line to the other in the critical days before and during the battle of the Marne, and how he broke all records in delivering messages and dispatches of importance.

At one time he was surrounded by a regiment of German soldiers, and escaped death by riding through them at a terrific rate of speed.

On several other occasions he escaped death almost by a hair's breadth. The most delicate missions, where discretion, skill, and speed were required, were intrusted to him. Once he crossed France in a single day, and again he was on the point of establishing a speed record between General Joffre's headquarters and the town of Pontarlier, when, as he neared the latter place, he was stopped by the police and he and his companions were detained forty-eight hours under suspicion as spies.

Public interest is aroused in France by few deeds except those performed by airmen. The accounts of the exploits of the men of the "fifth arm" of the service are read with avidity, but the names of the airmen are usually withheld except on rare occasions when the military authorities think that the personality of the aviator or the character of the exploit justifies the mention of name as likely to stimulate the morale of the nation.

Boillot, who was the rival of the dead Pegoud in aerial exploits, will be sorely missed by the French people, who had grown to know him as a national hero and to love him for his daring.

'War Horrible' Says Mrs. Joe Chamberlain, In U.S. After 18 Years



New York, May 18.—After an absence of 18 years, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the former Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, is back in America to see her aged mother, who lives in Boston. Mrs. Chamberlain, who is the daughter of William C. Endicott, who was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Cleveland, appeared to be very optimistic over the outcome of the war, although she declined to comment in detail. "There can be only one end for this terrible struggle," she said. "That is a victory for the Allies."

Mrs. Chamberlain left for Boston soon after she arrived in New York. Tall, graceful and of stately bearing, she has preserved a great measure of charm which won the famous British statesman.

"New York is astounding. Mrs. Chamberlain declared to ship news reporters. "You cannot imagine what effect it had on me just to see the panoramic view of the harbor. Even the water is changed so that I would not have known it. It is New York, though and every wharf sign shouts its welcome to a native, no matter how belated his or her return."

Mrs. Chamberlain told the reporters that others on the ship took pains to show me from the harbor the Metropolitan tower, the Woolworth building the Singer building and the whole list of marvels about which I have read while abroad.

"I wondered at these buildings even when I read about them abroad but when I see them now I really am unable to tell how much I marvel and I cannot restrain my enthusiasm."

American Aviators Win French Honors

Rockwell to Get Military Medal For Bringing Down Enemy Machine

Paris, May 21.—Corporal Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps, has been proposed for promotion to the rank of Sergeant as a reward for bringing down a German aeroplane near Hartmannswillerkopf on May 18. He will be decorated with the military medal.

Corporal Victor Chapman of New York has been proposed for promotion to the rank of Sergeant for his pursuit of a German machine that flew over the aviation camp seeking revenge for Corporal Rockwell's exploit.

Lieutenant William K. Thaw of Pittsburgh has been proposed for citation for pursuing a second German machine from the camp, continuing the flight at close range until his machine gun jammed. Lieutenant Thaw also is credited with forcing down another German machine, probably to destruction, but it has been impossible to verify this officially.

Corporal Rockwell engaged his opponents at close quarters. He swooped down upon the German aeroplane, facing machine gun fire as he approached. He waited until he was within thirty yards of the German machine and then opened fire. At his fifth shot the gunner of the German machine threw up his hand and fell over on the pilot, who also crumpled up as the machine began to plunge downward, in flames, to the German trenches near Uffholz. After it crashed to the ground it continued to burn.

Corporal Rockwell was compelled to turn at a sharp incline to avoid a collision with the German aeroplane. He did not see the German machine strike the ground, but that fact was reported by artillery observers.

Two German aeroplanes flew over the Franco-American camp on the following day and dropped a bomb which exploded within ten yards of the machines, but caused no damage. Corporal Chapman and Lieutenant Thaw took to the air and the Germans fled. One escaped in the haze. Lieutenant Thaw caught the other at a height of 3,200 yards and exchanged several volleys at close range. Then his gun jammed and he was obliged to desist.



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\$4.00 Per Hour

Roomy, Modern, Stylish Cars
FOR 5 AND 7 PERSONS

Splendid Cars — No Discards

Latest Type — No Antediluvians

Big and Roomy — No Tin-boxes

Phone West 1090

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

(American Corporation; Incorporated in Oregon, U.S.A.)

23, Medhurst Road.

Walk-Over Shoes

for the

Wise Buyer



Walk-Over Shoes need no introduction to you.

Their supremacy has long been conceded. We are not satisfied, however, merely to supply you with shoes that modern shoe machinery can produce. We believe the service we render is equally important as the shoes themselves.

If you have not got that pair of summer shoes yet, let us serve you.

Prices that suit

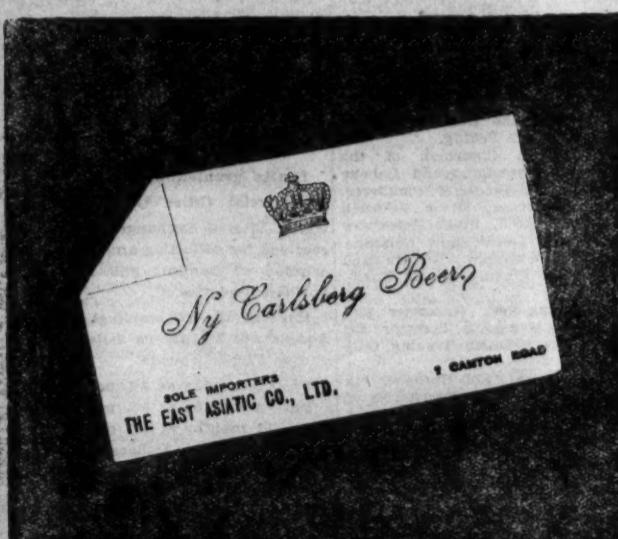
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DRINK
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at Sullivan's

ALSO IN BOTTLES

Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11 Nanking Road.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 24, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates 72.00
Hk. Gold Bars: \$75 touch.
Bar Silver
Copper Cash
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 2-11 1/4 - Tls. 6.81
Exch. @ 72.3 - Mex. \$ 9.42
Peking Bar
Native Interest

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:-

White Silk.—Interior markets are reported as very strong and Silkmen refuse to enter into business till they obtain cover. With the exception of a purchase of Tsatlee Filatures at Tls. 50 above opening rates, the week is in consequence a blank.

Tsatlee Filatures. Black Horse, 1, 2, 2, Tls. 690 av.

Tsatlee New Style. M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 760 av. C.Y.M. Blue Monster and Race Horse, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 755 av.

Steam Filatures have been in demand principally for Lyons and best grades have reached Tls. 1,100 again.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

1916-1917

White Yellow Total bales bales bales

From 1st June to date, 33 33

Against corresponding period 1915 1916 26 12 28

*1914 1915 242 407 649

1916, 1916 piculs.

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk..... 900

Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk..... 100

Settlements for America, White Silk..... 1,800

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk..... 2,800

Yellow Silk.... 500

Visible Supply for season to date .. 3,600

Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 100

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than 10½ Millions of Taels to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over 31½ Millions of Taels Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than 9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official H. M. C. deba: 6% 1916-1907

Tls. 59.00

Langkats Tls. 27.25

Shanghai Tug (ord.) Tls. 15.50

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.70

Semaragas Tls. 1.10

Talpinga Tls. 2.75

Telephones Tls. 85.00

Direc. Business Reported

Tebongs Tls. 26.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 24, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official Dominions Tls. 13.00 cash

Langkats Tls. 27.50 July

Langkats Tls. 29.00 Sept.

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.60 June

Sonawangs Tls. 17.75 cash

Direct Anglo-Java Tls. 10.50 cash

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.65 cash

Sonawangs Tls. 17.75 cash

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years. 162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,200,000

Head Office: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STANLEY.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

I. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	\$750.
H. K. & S. B.	552
Chartered	250.
Russo-Asiatic	25.
Cathay, ordy.	85.
Cathay, pref.	
Marine Insurances	
Canton	3400 S.
North China	179 S.
Union of Canton	3945
Yangtze	3250 R.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	5154.
Hongkong Fire	5272.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	101 S. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 19 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons.	334. ed.
Philippine	Tls. 9 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 76 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 R.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 52 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	580 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 93 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92
Weihaiwei Land	2
Central Stores	55 1/2 B.
China Reality (ord.)	Tls. 90 B.
China Reality (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
H.W.O.	Tls. 135
H.W.O. Pref.	105 B.
International	Tls. 62 1/2 B.
International Pref.	76.
Laou-kung-now	65.
Oriental	32 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Yangtzeopoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtzeopoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German B.R.Y.	905 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 22 N.
China Flour Mill	5118 S.
China Sugar	59 1/2 B.
Green Island	Tls. 27 1/2 Sa.
Kangata	5
Major Bros.	Tls. 155 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	360.
Lane, Crawford	392.
Moutrie	335.
Watson	36 1/2 S.
Weeks	16 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 1/2.
Amherst	1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.70 B.
Anglo-Dutch	5 1/2.
Ayer Tawah	36 1/2.
Batu Anam 1913	1.70 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.40 B.
Bute	1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak	14.
Cheng	Tls. 3.60 B.
Consolidated	3.60.
Dominion	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	28.
Karan	15 1/2.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11.80 B.
Kroewok Java	20 1/2.
Padiang	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Permatas	7.
Rephah	1.45.
Semagare	Tls. 1.23 1/2 B.
Seekee	7 1/2 B.
Seambu	1.35.
Senawang	17 1/2.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20.
Shanghai Malay	7 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pakhang	Tls. 15.
Sungala	1.85 B.
Sungai Duri	3.
Sua Mangis	12 1/2.
Suih Kelantan	6 S.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15.
Taiping	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 1/2.
Tebong	26 B.
Uloboi	2.65.
Ziange	Tls. 6.20 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 165 B.
Culty Dairy	18.
Shai Elec. and Ash.	52 V.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 83 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 85.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 270 B.
S. Seller. Ss. Sale. B. Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinke Road	
Telephone No. 388	

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There is practically no change to report in our market compared to last week. The improvement then noted has not widened out, as the political situation is still not clearly defined, the Peking Government so far having done nothing apparently to bring the provinces together. The Southern party is divided into factions each supporting a rival candidate for Tutiluship, and in the meantime the revenues due from the five recalcitrant provinces (with the exception of the Salt-Gabelle, which is under European control), are retained by them, and the Government coffers in Peking are empty.

The principal business of the week has emanated from Hankow, where money is reported easier, and an improvement of nearly 9 per cent has taken place in the copper coin exchange, thereby improving the purchasing power of the masses for whom copper is the representative coin. Other outlets are very quiet.

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 8 1/2-lbs.—Market unchanged with small transactions taking place at last prices. Sales are returned in Two Fish at Tls. 3.45, and Syee at Tls. 3.40. Auction shops declined almost a mace a pieces all round.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A sale of 6 1/2 lbs. "Loh Pah Zay" at Tls. 2.87 1/2 is recorded. Auctions steady to firm.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—These continue quite steady though demand has not been as active as the previous week, sales being made public in Pighead at Tls. 4.45, Red Cock at Tls. 3.90, Silver Soldier at Tls. 3.87 1/2 and Blue Soldier at Tls. 3.82 1/2. There was an easier tendency at auction for all weights.

12-lbs. 36-inches.—Demand is still somewhat listless but prices remain quite steady, there being the following sales to report: Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.45, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.25, and Stag at Tls. 5.45. Prices at auction declined 5 candareens at one mace.

T-Cloths and Jeans.—A single transaction in 24 yards T-Cloths, Four Phoenix chop, at Tls. 3.55, comes to our notice, while Jeans are represented by Red Single Cock at Tls. 4.82 1/2, and Red Two Cocks at Tls. 4.70, the market being steady but quiet.

White Shirtings.—Enquiries have not been on quite the same scale as last week, but the undertone continues firm. Sales are reported in Blue Dragon at Tls. 6.70, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.75, Gold Cash at Tls. 5.45, Peacock at Tls. 5.40, and Flower No. 2 at Tls. 5.30. The majority of the auction shops declined several candareens, though a number of them fetched better prices.

Bleached T-Cloths.—There are moderate orders on the market for Chefoo and Tientsin, and prices show a firmer tendency, with sales of the following to report: Two Phoenix at Tls. 5.60, Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 5.47 1/2, Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.10, and Nine "Hung" at Tls. 4.50.

Drills and Sheetings.—We have nothing to report in this section this week.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Although there are indications of weakness all round in the auction goods, the private market continues steady to firm with buying on a fair scale at the same or slightly higher prices than last week.

Cotton Market

Cotton.—Our market during the week has shown a marked improvement in the local staple, with some advertising in the market tail per picul, quotations being as follows: Tung-chow at Tls. 24.00, Four Chop at Tls. 23.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 23.60, and Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.40. Other grades being quoted at Tls. 24.50 to Tls. 25.50 for Shansi, and Tls. 21.50 to Tls. 22.00 for Honan Cotton.

A baboon plays the leading role in Ballao, a two-part picture being shown at the Town Theater. Caught in the Rain, one of the first and funniest of the Chaplin pictures, is also on the bill. Other comedies are, Dad's Insanity and Poor Relations.

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service.

London, June 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 5d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, June 22:

Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. to 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 5 1/2 d. to 2s. 6d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Closing steadier.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuters' Service.

London, June 23.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:—

Consols 2 1/2% for account: £ 59 1/2

Cheques on London at Paris.

Frs. 28.16

T.T. on London at New York.

8.476 1/2

Bar Silver Spot: 31 1/2 d.

Market rate of Discount: 5 1/2 %

Egyptian Cotton Brown: 11.85d.

Scinde and Bengal Cotton: 6.25d.

Mid-Americans Cotton: 8.29d.

Indian Tea: 10% d.

Ceylon Tea: 10% d.

Plantation Rubber July: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Basset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Business on the Shanghai Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted and dull. Slightly easier rates have prevailed in the case of Rubbers, but the market cannot be characterized as weak. Sellers at current prices are not coming forward to any great extent. Cottons remain firm at last week's prices. Langkats show no change. Docks are easier at Tls. 75. H. & S. Banks are in some request at Tls. 750. Debentures are in rather more demand.

Indian Yarn.—Prices have advanced about a mace a bale with business made public as follows:—

No. 10s. 300 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 73.00/80.00, 150 Bales Fuzhou at Tls. 79.00, 200 Bales Woman and Boy at Tls. 75.00, 75 Bales Warship at Tls. 94.50, and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 95.00.

Market closing steady but rather dependent upon movements of exchange.

Indian Yarn.—Transactions have been on a smaller scale but prices remain steady, there being the following sales to report:—

No. 10s. 300 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 73.00/80.00, 150 Bales Fuzhou at Tls. 79.00, 200 Bales Woman and Boy at Tls. 75.00, 75 Bales Warship at Tls. 94.50, and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 95.00.

No. 20s. 200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 95.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have advanced about a mace a bale with business made public as follows:—

No. 16s. 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 97.50, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 98.50, 100 Bales Woman and Boy at Tls. 95.50, 75 Bales Warship at Tls. 94.50, and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 95.00.

No. 20s. 200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 95.00.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nyanza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Montague will leave the Customs jetty about 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., the secretaries and managers of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited, that at a meeting of the board of directors, held on June 23, 1916, it was resolved to recommend the payment of an Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per share to shareholders on record on July 10, 1916.

"The output of crude oil for June 23 was 101 tons."

Anglo-Dutch Co. To Pay

Int. Dividend Tls. 0.25</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 26	..	New York via Panama	St. Bede	Br.	Dodwell
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	10.30 th	Seattle, Wash.	Mandarin	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	4 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	12	New York via Panama	Antiochus	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	14 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	16 noon	Seattle, Wash.	Toyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	23	Boston & New York	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24 noon	Seattle, Wash.	Tenyu maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Aug 1	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
..	8 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Shidzuke maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
		Strathardle	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 26	2.00	Moji, Kobe etc.	Nansang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	26 7.00	Kobe, Moji etc.	Japan	Br.	D. Sasso
..	27 8.30 th	Nagasaki, Moji	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	27	Moji, Kobe	Nagara	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	29 10.00 th	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Kasama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	1 11.30 th	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	2 11.30 th	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	4 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	7.00	Nagasaki	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	14 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	18 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	21 8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Polyenes	Fr.	Cie M. M.
		Tenyu maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 26	2.00	Marselles via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
..	25	Batavia etc.	Tilikini	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.
..	27	Marselles, London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 1	10.30 th	London, Marselles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	4 P.M.	Marselles etc.	Antiochus	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	5 D.L.	London via Cape	Andrea Lebon	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	10.30 th	London via Cape	Malibou	Br.	P. & O.
..	12 D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
..	15 9.30 th	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18 D.L.	London via Cape	Phoenicia	Br.	B. & S.
..	19 P.M.	Marselles via Suez	Atlantique	Br.	Cie M. M.
..	22 P.M.	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24 9.30 th	Marselles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 26	4.00	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	25 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	26 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Cheuan	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	28 D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	29 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	3 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinlung	Br.	B. & S.
..	4 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Linchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	5 D.L.	Shidzuke maru	Tsukuda maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	11 9.00 th	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	19 6.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 26	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
..	25 D.L.	Haihong, Eching	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
..	25 A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	25 9.00 th	Tientsin and Dalny	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	27 1.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Ono Maru No. 12	Jap.	S. & R.
..	28 5.30 th	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sakaba maru	Br.	S. & R.
..	28 D.L.	Newchwang	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
..	29 D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Klinging	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	30 10.30 th	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
July 1	10.00 th	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	4 3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	11 9.00 th	Tientsin, Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 24	Ningpo	Kiangtean	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 24	Swatow	Kwangse	1228	Br.	B. & S.	
June 24	Hongkong	Chenan	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 24	Hongkong	Japan	8807	Br.	D. Sesson	
June 24	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 24	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 24	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
June 24	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
June 24	Hongkong	Antiochus	4184	Br.	P. & O.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 24	Hongkong etc.	Persia maru	2688	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	24 Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	24 Japan	Hakual maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	24 Newchwang	Paotung	1078	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 Hankow etc.	Tsukuda maru	1220	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1084	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 Chinwangtao	Toyara maru	1482	Br.	M. B. Co.
..	24 Ningpo	Neisei maru	1629	Br.	K. M. A.
		Kiangtean	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to

CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY

and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road

Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Vessels Loading

Business and Official Notices

1284, BROADWAY. TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited
(1913).

INTERIM DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of The Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited (1913), have declared an interim Dividend on the current year's working of 10% on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 28th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 27th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Shanghai, 17th June, 1916.
10144 J 27

Just Landed:

Superior Sheetings, 70, 80, 90 inches wide. Bath and Face Towels, any size. Huckaback and Honeycomb Towels. Pure Linen Huck by the yard. Bath Mats and Bath Gowns. Superior Longcloth and Lawns. Sanitary Cellular Cloth, etc., etc.

HILL & CO.
Phone 2240
129 North Soochow Road
2 doors from General Hospital

H. G. WALKER
1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.

2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

THE Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, 26th June, 1916, at 5 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 20th June, to Monday, 26th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
FRED. J. HINTON,
Secretary.

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.

We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10199

S. S. SHIMIZU

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

BEEF

From Tsingtao.

Families, Hotels and Steamers supplied at very low rates.

K2270 Boone Road (corner of Miller Road).

Tel. 1936. 10152

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily
Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail.

10192

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large and comfortable, facing south with the table and wines facing north. The kitchen is under the superintendence of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

WANTED, two good Chinese boys. Please apply to The Petrograd Bakery, 116-A, Broadway.

10211 J 28

WANTED, competent stenotypist. Salary Tls. 125 to Tls. 200, according to ability and previous experience. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

10207 J 27

WANTED by an American firm in Tientsin, competent lady stenographer and typist. Knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

10152 J 28

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10032 T.P.

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security, China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 26

TRANSLATORS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the

Diploma for optics of the

Worshipful Co. of Spectacle

Makers, London, the Late

Professor Sylvanus Thompson

being the chief examiner for the

above Diploma.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS

WELL-FURNISHED room, separate bathroom, Range Road, facing south. Low rent to suitable tenant. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

10180 J 26

45. BUBBLING WELL Road, two very large rooms, both with bathrooms attached; also a small room with bathroom.

10166 J 30

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL FLAT of 7 rooms on the Bund, fully furnished, to let, from July 1st to September 30th. Reception room, drawing room, library, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and roof-garden. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10197 J 25

EDUCATIONAL

MRS. S. E. TAYLOR, representative teacher, Effa Ellis Perfield music system, will conduct summer classes, or private tuition if preferred, at her studio, 89, Bubbling Well Road, beginning July 1st.

10141 J 25

APARTMENTS WANTED

UNFURNISHED house wanted by July 1st, in Hongkew district preferably, between Quinsian and Range Roads; about 6 rooms. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

10218 J 25

GENTLEMAN of neutral nationality desires room and board in British or American family, or room only, with usual comforts.

Offers to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

10205 J 25

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of Mandarin Chinese has spare time for more pupils (morning and evening). Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

10155 J 25

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, two good Chinese boys. Please apply to The Petrograd Bakery, 116-A, Broadway.

10211 J 28

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WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10032 T.P.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security, China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 26

TRANSLATORS

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By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

He Saw Through Dad

Four-year-old John is an intrepid climber of trees in the orchard of his parents in New Jersey. One day, recently, his father noticed that he had climbed higher than ever before, but, although alarmed for his son's safety, he did not wish the little chap to know it. He simply called to the boy in the tree top to be careful, and suggested that it would be well for him to come down. The little shaver made no move, and after a long silence called to his father, who was at the base of the tree.

"Daddy, I wish this tree went right on up into the sky."

"Why, boy?"

"So I could climb right up and see God."

It seemed a good time to combine a little metaphysical teaching with the principles of safety first, so the father said:

"You don't have to climb any higher than you already are to see God. Don't you know God is everywhere—down in the house with mother and right here on the ground everywhere?"

The four-year-old swung one foot back and forth from the swaying limb, and said:

"You want me to come DOWN!"

One On the Doctor

One afternoon, just as Dr. Bundy's office hour had begun, a very excited individual rushed into his office.

"Doctor! Doctor! Just one moment!" he cried.

"I'll see you shortly," said the doctor.

"Only a second, Doctor!" protested the perturbed one. "Only a second is what I want!"

"I'll see you shortly," repeated the physician, with impatience.

Then man, with a sigh, took a seat in the reception room. His excitement soon subsided, apparently, and he read the magazines lying on the table, making no further efforts to see the doctor.

After several patients had consulted the doctor, the latter stepped over to the man, and said:

"You were in somewhat of a hurry, I believed, Sir. What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing now," replied the man. "I only dropped in to tell you that your neighbor's cows escaped from the yard and are having a fine time among your flowerbeds."

I. C. S. FREE EXHIBIT

31, NANKING ROAD.

For a few days only.

Open from ten to ten.

Brascolited.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

A. LANDAU & Co. (Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom at
134, 135a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON

Tuesday, the 27th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom-Suites, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Centre Tables, Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office Chairs, Single & Double Beds, Jardinières, Ice Chests, Teapots, Gramaphones and Records, Pictures, and a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

On View Monday, 27th inst.

TENNIS

GLASSES, NON-BLURRING
O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
OPTOMETRIST—1A JINKEE ROAD.

9979

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

10124

For Sale

As a Good Paying Concern, Owner going home

Tollefsen's Private Hotel

18, 19 and 20, Chaooufoong Road
Established 1908

Containing Large Dining-room (newly done up and decorated), Drawing-room, Billiard-room and Refreshment room and 30 Bedrooms, all well furnished. Also one Ford Touring Car, as good as new.

Apply T. Tollefse, Proprietor.

10151 J. 25

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are fully met by the following three Brands of fresh Butter:

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Fresh and pure and never fails to give entire satisfaction. The highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten cents per lb. cheaper. A good reliable Butter.

"O K" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow." 10 cents per lb. cheaper. A good sound Butter: may be used for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are imported by us in cold-storage, kept in our own cold-storage and supplied to the Retailers in small quantities every day or, if desired, four times daily, thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents,

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head"

Pilsener

Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Saturday, 24th June, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Cents per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Monday, 10th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st July to 10th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 24th June, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

10214

MOKANSHAN

Transportation Notice

Through Train Service—Shanghai and Kon Tsen Chiao—is re-opened. Trains leave Shanghai South station 8.00, 8.55 a.m., 3.30 p.m.

Launch Service—Kon Tsen Chiao to Sanjapoo—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with 8.00 a.m. train from Shanghai. Return alternate days.

Fourteen Hours between Shanghai and Mountain Top.

Tickets on sale at Shanghai South at \$5.00, plus rail-road fare.

Light luggage only taken on launch.

Daily launch service will be inaugurated as soon as demand warrants.

Licensed Native House Boats may be called at Kon Tsen Chiao, at fixed prices, through the agent of the Association who will meet all trains.

N. B.—This year a collector for the Association will collect all accounts on the mountain. No Money should be paid to boatmen, chair-bearers, or luggage carriers. Signs in each case.

Call only licensed boats at Kon Tsen Chiao.

For the Association,
P. R. BAKEMAN, Secretary.

10159

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint

White Lead Paint

Red Lead Paint

made by

W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Unzen Hot Springs (NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified that the fourth payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: The 30th June of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrates' Yamens.

b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.

c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big Dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order

The Bureau of National Loans.

10204 J. 5

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
mailed for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens. Telephone 3482 9408

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE CLERK and interpreter, of good family, aged 30, educated at Queen's College, Hongkong, graduate from Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, now employed in foreign importing firm in Shanghai, seeks position. Salary required \$80 monthly. Good recommendation from present employers. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

10206 J. 27

GENTLEMAN, speaking English, French and German is willing to undertake any kind of office work during July and August. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

10171 J. 25

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

10117

EXPERIENCED young man (neutral), speaks Chinese fluently, travelled throughout China, executive experience, excellent references seeks position. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

10194 J. 28

BRITISHER with thorough knowledge of documentary Chinese and Chinese advertisements wants work after office hours. Right man to introduce new specialities. Best references. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

10181 J. 25

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9990

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

10202 J. 27

TO LET, furnished housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda. Western district, near English and French trams. Taels 35 month. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

10202 J. 27

TO LET, furnished housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda. Western district, near English and French trams. Taels 35 month. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

10202 J. 27

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Overland Roadster, 4 cylinder, fully equipped and in excellent condition. Will sell very cheap. For particulars apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

10188 J. 25

FOR SALE, American make, 6 cylinder, 5 passenger automobile. Completely equipped and in perfect running condition. Will sell at a sacrifice on account of owner returning to America. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

10188 J. 25

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J. T.F.

FOR SALE: Studebaker car, 5-seater, complete, with 2 gas and 3 oil lamps. Just overhauled and repainted. Excellent condition. Price low. For examination or demonstration, address to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

10178 J. 21 23 25

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J. T.F.

<p

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, June 25, 1916

Intimate Peeps at American Beauties

Posed Especially
By Mrs. Vernon Castle,
a Distinguished
Star Who Will
Appear Exclusively
in International
Film Service
Productions.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
CAMPBELL STUDIO



Match for Fascinating News "Elsie" Film Every Week

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The New Exploits of Elaine

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathé Players

Featuring

Miss Pearl White Elaine Dodge
Mr. Arnold Daly "Craig Kennedy"

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Mr. Edwin Arden Wu-Fang

The Chinese Master Criminal

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard,

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders and other crimes. The principal clue to the criminals is a warning letter, which is sent to the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the wealthy insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend, Jamison, a newspaper man.

Each chapter deals with a new plot against the lives of Kennedy and Elaine, but each time the master criminal is defeated by the marvelous skill of Kennedy. At last Kennedy discovers the Clutching Hand to be Elaine's trusted lawyer Bennett. His identity known, he flees to the den of a Chinese criminal, who had assisted him in many of his criminal operations.

After the Chinaman forces Bennett to tell the secret hiding place of his stolen wealth, he gives him a potion which will suspend animation for months. In this unconscious state, Kennedy sees Bennett and supposes him dead. It is the cunning displayed by these Chinese criminals in preventing Kennedy from locating Bennett's fortune, that bring new perils to Elaine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

E LAINE sat in the library reading one morning when her maid, Marie, entered, carrying a long pasteboard box delicately tied.

"Some flowers for you, Miss Elaine, I think," she said, handing the box to her mistress.

There was no quicker way to reach Elaine's heart than through flowers, and her surprise and pleasure at the gift showed quickly in her face as she took the package.

Marie left room, and Elaine, after contemplating for a moment in keen anticipation, Craig, that she thought at first was a gift from Craig Kennedy, opened the box. There lay a splendid bunch of long-stemmed red and white roses.

Nestling in the green leaves was a little white note. She picked it up expectantly and tore it open.

Instantly, however, her face blanched. Instead of a billet doux, it was the most fearsome threat yet which the savage Chinese master criminal, Wu Fang, had sent in his vengeful vendetta, which he had sworn on account of the loss of the Clutching Hand's millions.

Elaine had scarcely time to exclaim at its dire meaning when Kennedy himself entered.

"Good morning," he greeted cheerily, then cut the greeting short as he caught the horrified expression on her pretty face.

"Why—what's the matter?"

Elaine was too terrified even yet to speak. All she could do was to hand him the note.

The first victim shall be Craig Kennedy or your Aunt. You may choose. Place the red roses in the window for your lover, the white for the silver-haired one.

As he finished reading the note, his face could not conceal the alarm he felt, not for himself, but for Elaine at whom the thing ultimately pointed.

"Wh-what shall I do?" she appealed.

Craig did not answer directly. He selected some from the bunch of red roses and hastily stuck them in a vase and placed the vase on the windowsill.

"Don't worry," he reassured her. "Just trust me. I'll see this thing through. Goodbye—and be very, very careful."

Elaine stood gazing at him a moment as he left the house, then turned and almost ran up to her room to think it all over.

Outside the Dodge house, the dirty, bent cripple looked about cautiously out of the corner of his eye.

Suddenly he paused as if he had caught sight of a mendicant officer bearing down on him. There on the window sill of the library was a vase of red roses. Hastily he shuffled off on his way.

As fast as his supposedly bent body could straighten itself safely he hurried downtown with one idea—to reach the secret apartment of Wu Fang, the Serpent.

Wu, Long Sin, and several other Chinamen were gathered about a

leather harness around his shoulders. To this harness, Wu attached one end of the wire from the spool and made sure that the spool would unwind readily.

Then he reached into his pocket, drew out something that had been restlessly kicking there—a rat.

Finally he pushed the rat into the hole in the plaster which he had made and an instant later loosed the ferret after it, as if on a leash of wire.

Wu faithfully played out the wire, hoping for the result he had calculated carefully.

Suddenly, down in the cellar, as one of the Chinamen had been watching and listening, a scratching and scrambling preceded by a shower of plaster told him that Wu's plan was working. The rat, almost scared out of his little existence, came tumbling and scrambling through the hole and was promptly seized. A moment later, just as Jack and Jill in the rhyme came tumbling down the hill, the ferret popped out hard in pursuit. The Chinaman caught him also, detached the wire from his harness, and pulled thrice, the signal to Wu above.

"This," said Wu, holding up a little black disc about as large as a watch, with a dozen or so little perforations in the face, "is the white devil's little mechanical eavesdropper—the detectaphone—the ear in the wall. By its aid we shall learn all about our enemies, where to strike, when to enter."

He stopped short as a servant entered. Well—anything to enter?

"Red roses," was all that the ex-beggar in his awe at the fierce Chinaman could find words to blurt out.

Wu nodded. "It is well. I will call you again when I need you. You may go," he instructed.

A moment later Wu left the secret apartment, followed by his henchmen-splitting up inconspicuously as they made their way upstair.

I had come into the laboratory and, not finding Kennedy, had decided to wait there for him.

Perhaps half an hour later he came rushing in, his face clouded with thought and beads of perspiration standing out on his forehead.

"What's the trouble?" I asked anxiously.

"Notable enough," he replied, taking off his hat and coat and throwing on his smock as he related dismally between chinks what had happened.

It was that of the woman who had posed as Elaine—Innocent Inez. He paused a moment as she went by and gazed after her. She had not seen him. This was too good an opportunity to miss. He turned and followed.

A moment later she entered the subway and Kennedy did also, taking an inconspicuous place in the crowd on the platform. She changed so a quick, then got out and walked up Park Row from the station until at last she came to Chatham Square. All the time Craig was warily following.

There in the shadow of the elevated she swung about and entered Chinatown, passing down the narrow street until she came to a typical chop suey joint, the Mandarin. She entered, seated herself and ordered a bowl of tea.

"Tom," muttered Wu, "you must get down there at once."

"No," he replied, "but Long Sin is in the other place."

A short time afterward, as they still talked, Kennedy after pausing outside the chop suey joint decided to enter.

Meanwhile, Wu Fang and his lieutenants had proceeded to the basement of our apartment house, after they had made sure that we were still at the laboratory.

Wu opened the oak case, and began to look about for a place to install the little listening ear by wires that would run up from this cellar through to our apartment above.

"Wait here," he ordered quickly, leaving his men on guard in the cellar.

It was not very many minutes later that Wu returned to the cellar with a large cardboard box under his arm. As he set the box down on the table, it moved slightly as if there were something alive inside it.

"No one has gone in, master," reported one of the Chinamen.

Wu nodded and turned to another who had been engaged in enlarging the rat hole in the wall.

"Does it run upstairs?" he asked.

"Yes master," returned the other. He left the cellar stealthily and a few minutes later reached the upper hall which at the time happened to be deserted. Somehow he had obtained a skeleton key which fitted our lock and with its aid he entered our apartment.

Wu Fang had a method of wiring in the detectaphone that was all his own. He went over to the corner and drew from his capacious blouse a chisel with which he ripped back a section of the baseboard. After he had removed it, he made a little hole in the plaster and laths of the wall.

Next he drew on a pair of thick gloves and carefully reached into the pasteboard box. From it he drew a peculiar soft furry creature, yellowish white, long of body and neck, with a very pointed nose and red eyes. It was a ferret.

Long Sin opened the door. "Good morning, mistress," he smiled subly, as he admitted her.

This ferret, too, was different from other ferrets. He wore a small

leather harness around his shoulders.

To this harness, Wu attached one end of the wire from the spool and made sure that the spool would unwind readily.

Then he reached into his pocket, drew out something that had been restlessly kicking there—a rat.

Finally he pushed the rat into the hole in the plaster which he had made and an instant later loosed the ferret after it, as if on a leash of wire.

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It did not take Chase long, however, to make up his mind.

He entered the dark, ill-smelling hallway and mounted the steps cautiously, careful not to make them break. He passed at each door until he was sure that there was no one other side.

At one, however, he could hear low voices. He listened a moment, then tried the knob softly. The door was locked. Carefully he put his foot on the knob and raised himself up by gripping the transom just far enough to peer over.

There were Inez and Long Sin talking earnestly as Inez removed her wraps while Long Sin laid out a couple of opium pipes and cooked two pills of the precious hop with practiced hand.

Chase let himself down as softly as he had pulled himself up and got away without being seen.

Kennedy returned to the apartment after dispatching Chase on his mission and there I met him as soon as I was through down at the "Star" office.

We were talking over our plans when there came a sudden knock at the door. Craig opened it. It was Chase.

"I've found the hangout," he cried excitedly. "It's over that restaurant.

You go in by the side entrance and upstairs. I got as far as the door of the den, saw Long Sin and that girl sitting ready for an opium jag."

"Fine work, Chase," complimented Craig, seizing the receiver. "Hello—Police Headquarters? Connect with the Elizabeth Street station please."

He waited impatiently. "Ser-geant," he shouted, "this is Kennedy Craig Kennedy. You remember I dropped in there a few minutes ago and told you I was on the trail of something. Well, I've got it. The place is over the Mandarin."

While we hurried downtown, the police were being detailed for the raid and the patrol wagon was waiting for the squad.

We drove up in a taxicab just as the wagon swung around the corner. Almost as soon as we, the police, were at the side door. Two of them rushed the Mandarin and arrested him. As I followed him, I impetuously reached down and attempted to pull out the board and expose the thing with his detectaphone detector had traced. But he seized my arm with a warning gesture in time to prevent me.

It was at that moment that Long Sin's car stopped outside the apartment. She had not found us at the laboratory and now had come to the door.

As Craig was carefully putting back into his desk the detectaphone detector, our door was flung open and Elaine burst in.

"Oh," she cried with an eager sigh of relief at seeing Kennedy all right, as she almost ran toward him. "I'm so glad you—"

She stopped short as Craig at his pipe and again his hands.

"This door—this one!" pointed out Chase.

It was also locked, but it was the work of only a minute to batter it down. We broke through into the room, ready for anything, man or devil.

It was bare.

Wu Fang had already plugged in the six receivers of the detectaphone, and though we did not know it was eagerly listening with the others down in the cellar as Kennedy gave his orders for the raid. Not a word escaped their ears.

What one of them could not understand, another managed to catch and repeat.

"Tom," muttered Wu, "you must get down there at once."

Tom Ling had already heard what Craig planned and needed no urging. He hurried downtown with a speed that would have done credit to an accidental hustler.

Wu Fang had outwitted us and saved both Long Sin and Inez by the marvellous little eavesdropper.

It was some time after Kennedy had left the Dodge house that Elaine returned to the library, still thinking about the note which she had received with the flowers. As she entered she hardly noticed that both Marie and Jennings were there.

She had scarcely awakened from her day dream in which she was walking, as it were, when her quick eye caught sight of the vase of red roses on the window sill. For the moment she was almost unable to speak in her fear and anger at seeing this direct invitation for attack on Craig. She ran to the window, seized the flowers, and dashed them to the floor.

"Who put those flowers there?" she demanded of the astounded butler and maid.

Neither of them, naturally, knew a thing about it. Nor did Aunt Josephine who happened to pass by.

It was only a matter of a few minutes before Chase joined Kennedy and together they went back to Chinatown, Craig explaining to her wraps. "Who knows what may have happened?"

We returned to our apartment, grimed, after our flat failure to capture either Long Sin or even evidence against Wu. It was not so much that Craig feared the ridicule of the regular police, though that was not pleasant. It was the mere fact that he had been outwitted. It worried him.

Chase protested that he had actually seen Long Sin and Inez in the room near which the instrument was concealed and leaned down to insure his words being heard distinctly by those listening.

"I am going over to the laboratory for an hour," he said in a loud distinct tone. "Jameson, will you see Miss Dodge home?"

"Why, certainly," I replied with alacrity.

A moment later we all left the room chatting in forced tones about a hundred inconsequential things.

Craig barked the door.

But before we left he reached into his pocket and took out the flask and atomizer which I had seen him place there. He poured the contents of the flask on the rug, distributing it evenly and careful not to step on the rug, replaced both flask and atomizer in his pocket.

I accompanied Elaine to her car and we drove away while Kennedy left the apartment on foot.

Downstairs, Wu Fang had been listening at the other end of the detectaphone.

As Craig moved about the room hunting for the transmitter, Wu seemed to scent trouble, though he heard nothing. The very silence was enough to alarm him. Still nothing happened.

"What do you think they—"

He cut me short with his finger.

entered and reported how the raid had gone wrong. At a nod from Wu he took his place at the Big Six.

Their attention was soon at fever heat when Elaine entered our room. Wu, Long Sin, and the others listened breathlessly. As Craig told us what to do they looked at each other knowingly. This was the chance they sought.

The Chinamen waited until they heard us go out, then all but one removed the receivers from their ears.

"See whether they really go," directed Wu to one of the number who glided out and up the cellar steps, part way.

In hiding, the man watched me hand Elaine into the car and gazed after Kennedy some minutes, then dropped back again into the cellar to report to Wu.

"They have all gone, Master," he bowed.

"Good," Wu exclaimed, smiling his subtle sinister smile as he handed Long Sin a vial and a key. "You understand?"

"Smart" Dresses By Lady Duff Gordon



A Charming Skirt and Blouse on the New Summer Lines

LADY DUFF-CORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

(*"LUCILE"*)

HERE I show you four models which really can be called "smart." You will notice that they haven't as bouffant an effect as some—but I believe that for street dress they are probably no exaggerations. The two little dresses at the top of the page are dresses that will be in style almost any season, and yet they are essentially modish now. The larger picture has more of the wider lines than the others. The photograph at the lower right hand corner of the page shows the same dress without the coat.

The tailor-made is the dress which, as long as there are women, probably will never lose its popularity. The three-piece dress is, however, becoming more and more popular, and this year there is a bewildering variety.

While all the skirts are short and full, all coats are by no means of one character. There is the suit with the Eton or bolero jacket, the one with the hip-length coat and the one that is almost three-quarter long. It is essential that the suit coat should have a very considerable flare, but the best designers have arranged that the fulness shall be massed on the sides and that the back and front shall be left relatively plain.

It is something of a relief to note the predominance of the coat with the flat collar, the rever front and the glimpse of the white blouse thus afforded.

Some of the coats are double-breasted and others have a single line of buttons. Generally speaking, each coat is supplied with its full quota of pockets. These are introduced in a variety of ways, which serve a decorative as well as a practical purpose.

Now that petticoats have been revived, it is a happy thought to have them match the coat lining, or, if the latter is dark, to match the petticoat with the brightest tone in millinery. It is undeniably a season of color, and although one restrains the natural impulse to attune one's sartorial tastes to nature's chromatics, it is quite justifiable to infuse color in the accessories of the street garb.

Belts are an important accessory just now. They come in narrow, wide and intermediate widths, and are made in a variety of fabrics, so that the simpler frock, the more elaborate costume or the sports suit may have its particular and correct belt finish.

Antelope leather is considered very smart. It is fashionable in a color rather than in black or in white. Nearly all of the modish shades in silk, in woolen and in cotton have been matched in the colors of the new belts.

There are, for instance, belts of soft mauve, pale gray, coral, tan, old blue and some in combinations of these with white or black.

For dress accompaniment there are attractive sashes, ready made, of flowered or embroidered ribbons, with fringed or tasseled ends. One may buy the ribbons by the yard and make the sash at cost somewhat less than that asked by the shop. Plain colors are always in good taste, since they are less liable to jar with other colors of the costume.

Another "Smart" Dress of Serge



A Walking Costume by Lady Duff-Gordon, Showing One of the New Coats



The Same Dress Shown in the Large Photograph, but With the Coat Off. The Arrangement of Bodice and Cuffs Is One of the Newest Fashion Notes

Shakespeare By Herbert Kaufman

Little squat courtiers dared to patronise his genius. Doubtless he often cringed and shamelessly fawned before potent nobles. City merchants and goldsmiths vaguely held him in the contempt men universally bestowed upon all player folk. The law co-ordinated him with thieves, vagabonds and prostitutes. He muchly lived in the half-world—mainly as it lived. Altogether, his estate was rather humble.

England was uncouth. Elizabeth herself, vulgar and nasty. Assuredly he knew nothing of nice refinements. Therefore it is exceeding strange how sweet and clean he kept his quill.

A tower, a bridge, and a crazy old ramshackle or two are all that remain to mark his London. The last Tudor is gone. Of Drake and Raleigh and the proud companies whose exploits made splendid the virgin's reign, perhaps a score of dilute-veined col-

lateral still endure. We do not even know the name of the great dandies and haughty châtelaines who descended to approve his mummuries. Vanished dust, these. And all that was a mighty medieval city has long since been fed to wood-worms and broken into junk and carried away in rubbish. But his words are still golden on our lips. The mintage of his mind is universal coin—his phrases spent from Cape to Cape. Yellow and white man daily mine the treasures of his imagination. His sentences are gibbons on clucking, hissing, purring tongues—verbal throughout the world. He "put a girdle around the earth," and then around eternity.

"Thrones totter and empires fall, the tidal wave sweeps from the sea and tears the fortress from the rocks, the rotting nations drop from off Time's bough and only things the dreamers make live on."

In Our Wonderful World

In a Hamburg newspaper Professor Mehnu, a German scientist, issues a vigorous exhortation to all citizens not to burn old newspapers and other paper waste, which, he asserts, can be turned to account as little for bedding cattle. "If straw litter is replaced by paper litter," he says, "the problem of feeding the cattle is facilitated and that of freeing the people rendered easier." The Professor also declares that processes may be applied which will make paper itself available as fodder. "And so we come to this," he says, "that the masses of old newspapers which have already fed men's minds in town and country will then feed cattle, and old brown paper and cardboard boxes will yield milk and beefsteak!"

"Decoholized wine" is a new product of the Italian wine industry. This beverage is quite different from unfermented grape juice. It is made from ordinary wine, and contains all the components of the latter except alcohol, including the ethers and aldehydes to which its pleasant taste and stimulating properties are due. It also contains the same acids, and especially tannic acid, which has been found to exercise a protective action against the germs of cholera and typhus. The operation of depriving

wine of its alcohol without any other alteration is accomplished by means of fractional distillation under relatively low pressure.

Insect Life—In a report to the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, Mr. James Buckland says few persons realize how enormous is the number of insect species or how amazing is their power of reproduction.

The number of insect species is greater than that of the species of all other living creatures. Although more than three hundred thousand have been described, probably twice that number remain to be examined.

Virtually all living animals, as well as most plants, supply food for these incomparable hordes. The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding.

"Henry Ford isn't important.

The people are, and the people will attend to Roosevelt at the proper time.

The trouble with this whole Detroit demonstration is that the armament and munitions crowd are too prominent in it.

I know this crowd, and I know that it is not all patriotism.

"I'm going the limit with everything.

I have to help force disarmament throughout the world. I am convinced President Wilson is on to this armament crowd. I thoroughly believe he knows more than he is telling. I think he's got them by the neck."

Asked if he would take an active part in the Presidential campaign, Mr. Ford said:

"That depends. I am liable to do most anything. I might be in it up to my neck, and again I might not. That will depend on developments."

Mr. Ford admitted that he was interested in experiments with a new type of submarine "that will blow the

sunrise out of the water."

The recently invented gas-filled tungsten lamp will doubtless prove to be a boon to amateur photographers who like to take indoor views after dark. The gas-filled lamp produces

far more actinic rays than the ordinary incandescent light, and a room lighted by a 200 watt lamp can be photographed in a fraction of the time required with a light of the old style. In a room of ordinary size, with walls and ceiling of a medium tint, and with the camera stop open to number eight on the diaphragm scale, an exposure of from two to four minutes will be enough to get excellent interior views. Photographers now also use the gas-filled lamp in the daytime to illuminate dark corners and shadowy places when they are taking indoor views.

FORD ANSWERS ROOSEVELT

Says Colonel Is Antiquated and People Will Attend to Him

Detroit, Mich., May 20.—Henry Ford left Detroit this morning on a short fishing trip. Asked before his departure if he would reply to Colonel Roosevelt's speech here yesterday, he said:

"Ordinarily one considers an ex-President a little different from the everyday citizen. In Roosevelt's case it is different. It has been seven years since he was President, and in that time he has entirely failed to understand the trend of events and the sentiments of the people. I consider Roosevelt so antiquated that the 'ex' business does not mean anything. I consider him just an ordinary citizen because he does not keep up with the times."

"What Colonel Roosevelt thinks about me and my work does not disturb me any. It does my propaganda good. I have no feeling in the matter, except that I feel like thanking him for again bringing to the attention of the public his views and thereby arraying the public against his armament crowd."

"Henry Ford isn't important. The people are, and the people will attend to Roosevelt at the proper time. The trouble with this whole Detroit demonstration is that the armament and munitions crowd are too prominent in it.

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"That depends. I am liable to do most anything. I might be in it up to my neck, and again I might not. That will depend on developments."

Mr. Ford admitted that he was interested in experiments with a new type of submarine "that will blow the

battleships off the world." He thought this would be a good way of forcing disarmament.

Asked concerning the statement that he intended to put \$100,000 in the districts of all the Congressmen who voted for the Army bill, he said: "I

have not said I would do such a thing, but I might; if I thought it would help, I would do it in a minute."

Unless indications are that peace is not far distant, Mr. Ford said he and Mrs. Ford will go to Stockholm within a fortnight.

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milk they are indispensable. Gratifying evidence of their remarkable value in the feeding of infants from birth is constantly coming to hand. The following is a copy of one of many such voluntary letters received from Medical Men, Nurses and Parents resident in nearly all parts of the world.

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(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 25, 1916

STUDEBAKER FIGHTS WAY TO YOSEMITE

Details Of Thrilling Journey Car Forced To Ford Stream In Night

Details of the remarkable run made into the Yosemite valley last Sunday and Monday by Arthur C. Pillsbury in his Studebaker Six touring car were given out yesterday upon his return to San Francisco after the thrilling experiences to win the honor of driving the first car into the world famed national park, says the San Francisco Chronicle of recent date. Returning to this city after the run were Mrs. Pillsbury, Hart Weaver of the Chester N. Weaver company, local distributor of the Studebaker cars, and Joseph R. Hickey, who were passengers in Pillsbury's Studebaker.

On the return of Pillsbury it developed that the latter drove his car every foot of the arduous journey from this city to the Sentinel hotel in the valley. It was originally given out that young Weaver had driven the car, but this information was the result of confusion due to a severe electrical storm, over the long distance telephone wires at the time that the local Studebaker house was informed of the successful termination of the daring feat. The local Studebaker organization now accord all credit for the enterprise to Pillsbury.

Pillsbury and his fellow passengers in the former's machine, left Oakland at 8:45 last Sunday morning, taking the usual valley route to Merced, thence to Coulterville, arriving at the latter place about 9 o'clock that night. About one mile this side of Coulterville the motorists were obliged to ford a small stream which had assumed dangerously large proportions, the distance from shore to shore being fully 150 feet.

"It looked pretty bad for us at first but we were determined to get across," said Pillsbury, "so I plunged the car into it with all the power I could give her. I could not see the opposite side, as my headlights were tilted in accordance with the new headlight law, so I had to veer the machine slightly upstream before I could get my lights on some point on the opposite side which offered a footing for the front wheels which I could climb. I finally picked out the road with the lights and managed to get the car out of water and on to the opposite shore. But the front wheels no sooner hit the land than the engine died, as I had gotten water into the engine."

"However, the incident did not deter us long, as we soon got the engine turning over again, and drove into Coulterville in a few minutes, there to spend Sunday night."

"Early Monday morning we left Coulterville, taking the old horse stage route to Bagby. It is doubtful if there is a more narrow, curving road that is still passable in the state than that piece of road. Driving over it is certainly accompanied by the greatest danger. It was all I

could do to get my machine around some of the curves without backing up to make them. In addition to this the road is thrillingly steep and the last place in the world for anyone who is not thoroughly at home behind the wheel."

"Arriving at Bagby, I obtained special permission from O. W. Lehner, general manager of the Yosemite valley railroad to drive over the rail right of way to El Portal. Lehner not only granted the request but sent his master mechanic, A. Higgins, along with us."

"The trip over the railroad to El Portal, a distance of 20 miles, occupied the entire day. At times we straddled the right hand rail and the rest of the time the left hand. When we were riding over the rail nearest the base of the mountain the going was extremely difficult, as we had to climb over boulders continuously which had rolled down the mountain side. It was just constant jolting and shaking that one can hardly describe. One must simply go through it to appreciate its tiresomeness. When we were riding over the outside rails there was the constant danger of running off the ties, which meant a precipitous plunge into the canon below, with certain death to the passengers and complete wreckage to the car."

"The only rest we got on the drive to El Portal was at a point where we had arranged to meet the train. We arrived there with two minutes to spare from the scheduled time, but were delayed fully an hour before the train arrived.

"The only really enjoyable and amusing incident of the whole trip was when we passed the Gold Crown Mine school. The teacher noticed our car approaching and forthwith dismissed the school so that her students could go outside and watch us go by. The children cheered us vociferously and the teacher was right on the job with her kodak."

"On our arrival at El Portal we ran into the worst rainstorm that I have ever seen in the Yosemite valley. It came down literally in sheets and rolled off the top of our car in cataracts on all four sides. I stopped in El Portal only long enough to get a bite to eat and then continued on through the blinding rainstorm to the Sentinel hotel, where we arrived at 10:30 o'clock, just three hours from El Portal and 20 and a half hours from San Francisco.

"We rolled up to the hotel with our horn ringing at full blast. Nearly all of the guests had made preparations for retirement for the night, but they all turned out to meet us, led by Chas. C. Bell, chief forest ranger in the valley."

TWO GARAGES REDUCE RATE OF AUTO HIRE

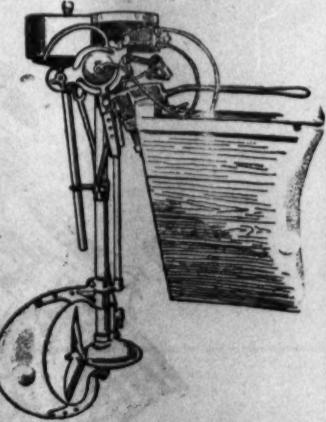
If reduction continues, in a little while the prices of automobile rides should be down within the reach of the average citizen and the rishas will have to go out of business. Two garages have announced reductions. The Oriental Automobile Company advertises that from today the rate for hired cars will be \$4 an hour. The Central Garage put in a reduction on June 1. It is now hiring out cars at the rate of \$4 an hour.

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication;
Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

Ford Investment In Health

The actual tangible results of the Ford Motor Company's "safety-first" educational work among the 29,000 Ford workmen and their families as well, are being recorded in an extraordinarily graphic way. For example, the fire department reports that, since the institution of this educational work, teaching Ford families the most healthful, hygienic and safest way of living, there have been comparatively no fires in the homes of the foreign population of Highland Park, Mich., where the main plant is located. And, under normal conditions, fire insurance companies consider these bad risks.

Also, showing the length to which

SAXON OFFICIAL GIVES VERY CHEERFUL ADVICE

"Why worry about the increased cost of gasoline or living when we have just heard from the funeral directors that it is going to cost more to die?" says E. L. Dubroy, the head of the Saxon Sales Company.

"If gasoline was the only thing that was aeroplaneing there might be some legitimate complaint, but when the poor man who walks finds that even the tax on his personal pedal-

ing has been raised; that horseshoes, which are supposed to bring good luck, have ascended in cost, why be a pessimist?

"There is no good and legitimate reason for this 'kick.' We in the United States are enjoying today a most delightful commercial cabaret, while Europe is paying for the band and 'the eats.' We are prone to look at the subject too forcibly from the side of the buyer and fail to remember when we are selling to the other fellow. Everything, even to labor, is bringing a better price than ever before, hence why complain if

we have to distribute a little of this increased prosperity.

"The increased cost of gasoline is not going to effect that sale of motor cars. It is merely going to accentuate their economic points. The builders and designers of standard makes of automobiles are today rebating and making light of the increased cost of operation by developing a car more economic and giving greater service than ever before.

"Along these lines the buyer will find that the light car with the flexible motor will give the best and greatest results, and it is along these lines that the Saxon is built."

GENTLEMEN - WE PUT IT TO YOU

When an article is generally admitted to be a little better than competing lines—

When its manufacturers hold a reputation unrivaled in their sphere—

When the service it will yield the buyer will not only please but MORE than satisfy—

And when it always brings a handsome saving to the purchaser—

Don't you think it worth investigating? Then we invite you, gentlemen, to give the

MICHELIN TYRE

a trial, if you have not already done so. Once tried ALWAYS used. Ask the gentleman who uses only MICHELIN, the well-known French make, guaranteed to last LONGER than any other kind on the market.

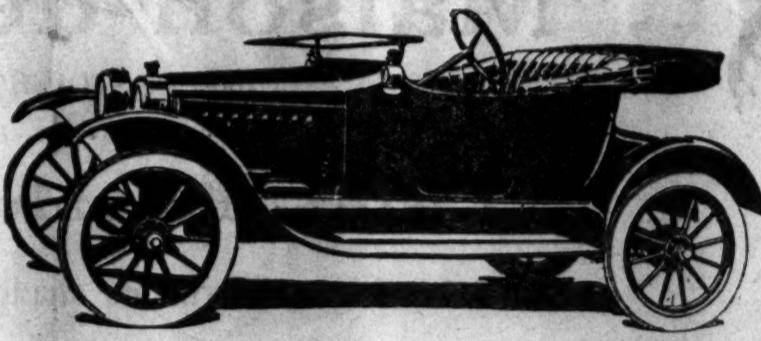
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That's what the SAXON means. If you want to economise on motoring—have a SAXON—the neatest little car in the world. It is equal to anything you can ask it to do—it runs smoothly, silently, comfortably. Its wheel-base is 8 feet; it is deep-seated, there is plenty of leg room. It is the cheapest car to run.

PREPAREDNESS MEANS**LOTS OF MOTOR TRUCKS**

**Force of 500,000 Men Requires
More Than 8,000 Trucks,
Major Lawton, U.S.A.**

A force of 500,000 men requires more than 8,000 trucks, on the basis of a one-and-a-half ton capacity, is the statement of Major Francis Lawton of the Commissary Department of the East, U. S. A., who bases his assertion on a study of motor equipment requirements of the armies in the European war. Major Lawton recently spoke before the Pennsylvania Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers on the transportation lessons of the European war in relation to the problems of preparedness in this country.

The lesson of Europe shows, he said, that rapidly moving troops must rely on motor trucks. The tactical unit of an army, a division, consisting of 22,000 men, required 176,000 pounds of food a day, and a great task of organization was necessary in order to be prepared to handle the problem of transportation in this country.

Comparing the truck with animal transportation Major Lawton said:

"With animals the average march is eighteen miles per day, and with a total distance of seventy-five miles from the base 750 wagons would be required. With motor trucks of about two tons capacity the work could be done with 120 vehicles. With 240 trucks a division could operate 150 miles from its base. A division operating forty miles from its base would require thirty trucks.

"Lessons from the present war in Europe teach us the following facts:

"1. Ordinary commercial trucks are best, the special body types not necessary.

"2. Light chassis for ambulance work are best.

"3. Best all-around car, 1½ tons.

"4. Heavy armored cars have proved satisfactory.

"5. Motor cycles on a grand scale are unsatisfactory.

"6. Passenger cars make good ambulances, but the body should be arranged so that the driver is over the engine and the wounded lie between the axles.

"7. Radiators are proving to be the weak spots.

"8. The steel plate wheel is satisfactory.

"9. Electric starting is satisfactory.

"10. Electric headlights should be mounted on universal joints.

"United States Government favors the 1½-ton truck on account of its ability to traverse the ordinary bridges without breaking them down. This, of course, only refers to the divisional trains, as larger trucks can be used satisfactorily on the main roads. To attempt to use trucks of 3-ton and over spells disaster.

"A force of 500,000 men requires over 8,000 trucks of 1½-ton capacity, and the problem is where and how to get these trucks. They must be organized into units of the same make if they are to be effective."

**Super-Six Tested On
Rough Kansas Roads**

"The Hudson Super-Six was given several important tests in Larned, Kansas, a few days ago," said an official of the Company. "These trials were primarily made for the purpose of demonstrating that the Super-Six is not a high-speed motor, but rather a motor that is capable of developing unusual speed when required.

"The first test was that of running on high gear and never exceeding a

speed of one mile per hour in the graded road."

"The second test was that of pulling up the very steep Fourth Street hill, starting at the bottom on high gear, pulling up half way and turning around on the hill without touching the gear lever, and pulling the rest of the hill at five miles per hour.

"The third test was pulling up State Street hill starting at the bottom on high gear, pulling up half way and slowing down then doing the rest of the hill at five miles per hour, all on high gear.

"The fourth test was a speed test. The Super-Six was driven at the rate of 67 miles per hour on the Santa Fe trail road west of Larned on a rough road, over the sand, and on the incline roadsides. At 67 miles per hour the passengers asked to have the speed reduced. The road over which this trial was made had been recently graded and was very sandy.

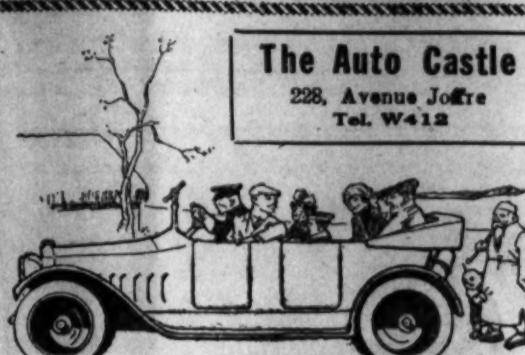
"These tests were all made with a stock car and were witnessed by prominent local people and by representatives of the press.

"These trials were convincing and

clearly proved to all who witnessed them that the Super-Six not only has the speed when called on but that it is a strong puller and its flexibility is so great that it may be controlled with ease under any and all circumstances."

OHI HERE IS A JOY RIDE

The Lima Automobile Club, Lima, O., has secured permission for motor cars to be driven through the cemetery in that city, a privilege which has been denied by the managers heretofore.



The Auto Castle
228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412

REPAIRS

Strict and prompt attention to
Repairing, under European
supervision

MOTOR-CARS

New and Second-hand
Motor Cars for sale at low
prices

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125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Reasonable **C**omprehensive
Rates **C**over

Prospectus from:-

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AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70.

PHONE 4257

for your car

at \$3.00 per hour

and

SAVE DOLLARS

TEST SHOWS ECONOMY OF THE OVERLAND CAR

Stock Machine Runs 75.5 Miles
On 3 3/4 Gallons of Gaso-
line in England

In a test recently conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, a Model 82 Overland touring car covered a distance of 75.5 miles, over a rolling country, on three and three-quarters gallons of gasoline.

The test was held under the observance of the Royal Automobile Club, an organization officially representing all motor interests in the United Kingdom.

It is to this organization that the various manufacturers appeal when any question is raised as to the merits or capabilities of their product. Any decision given out by this governing body is accepted as final by all parties concerned.

The Overland used for the test was selected from a stock of 44 new cars that had just been received by the London distributor, of The Willys-Overland Company, whose factory in Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A. is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of medium and high-priced motor cars.

The officials in charge of the test were present when the car was unboxed and noted the time consumed in making carburetor and other necessary adjustments. This amounted to three minutes and 39 seconds.

In the course of the run the car had a combination of up and down hill work. The result of 20.13 miles per Imperial gallon or 29 ton miles per Imperial gallon of gasoline is considered an exceptionally good performance, in view of the fact that the car was brand new and practically no time was allowed in making adjustments or preparing it for the trial.

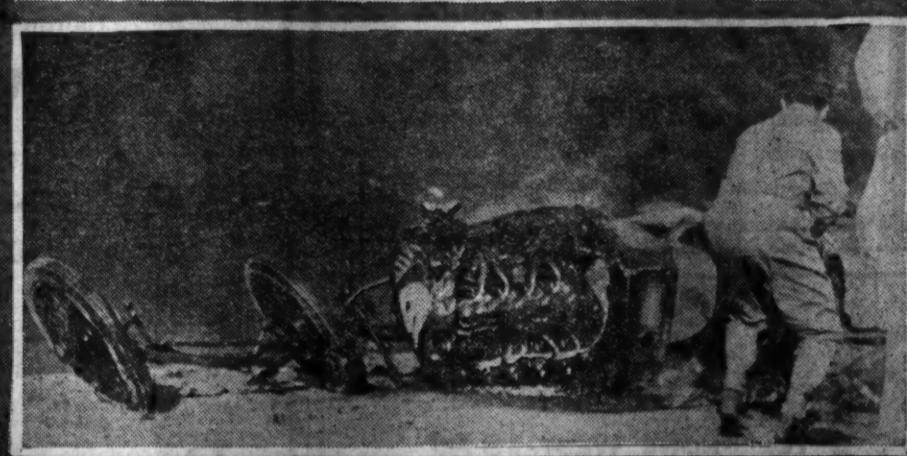
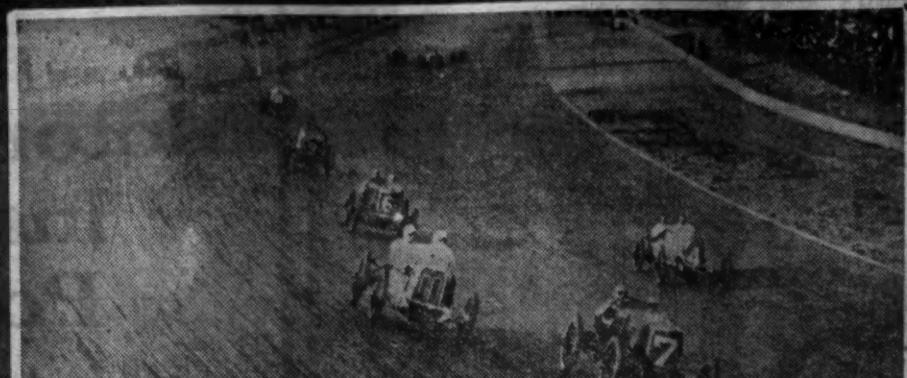
Some 'Slugger' Will Win New Overland

Baseball players and fans are speculating as to who among the big league players is going to win the automobile offered by C. T. Silver of New York.

At the Polo Grounds, back of left field, there is a big sign which reads: "C. T. Silver will give a car to the first league player hitting this sign with a fly ball." Fans will remember that last year Mr. Silver offered a car on like conditions, but, although several players came close to it, the car was not won. When Mr. Silver decided to offer a car to the players this year he personally wanted to award it to the player stealing the most bases or to the first one making three home runs at the Polo Grounds, but he was overruled in this desire by those in control of the New York ball team, as the objection was raised that the players, in their attempt to win the automobile, might disobey their managers' instructions. Mr. Silver therefore did the next best thing and made the offer the same as last year, with the exception that he has made the sign within ten feet of the base twice as long as last year, and has also had it moved considerably nearer the home plate. So that it is practically assured that some player will win the car this year.

Mr. Silver says he hopes it will be one of the home players who wins the car when runs are needed and because of the food they have been getting."

Rickenbacker Wins Metropolitan Auto Trophy as Limberg is Killed



This picture shows two interesting features of the Metropolitan Trophy race at the Sheephead Bay Speedway on Saturday. At the top Rickenbacker is shown leading the field toward the end of the 150 mile grind, which he won. The bottom picture shows the burning car of Carl Limberg, who was

immediately killed when his tire blew up and threw his car into the fence. His mechanician died later in the hospital.

ENGLISH M. P. TELLS OF BELGIANS' PLIGHT

Idleness, Food, and Lack Of
Privacy Peril Albert's
Subjects

Chicago, May 20.—Percy Alden, member of the English Parliament and a social worker in London's East End, spent the day in Chicago yesterday. He said that he is particularly interested in the fate of the small countries which have been involved in the European war and has proposed several plans which are being worked out in behalf of Belgian refugees. He spoke at the Irish Fellowship Club.

"Many of the refugees, particularly in Holland, are going back," he said. "Wherever there is a house which is closed up the owners are being informed that unless they return at once the household goods will be sold and the house turned over to the German army. The Belgians are going back in great numbers.

"But there are 200,000 left in Holland, and one of the great problems is to keep them from absolutely degenerating. They have no work to do; they have almost no privacy; they are living on straw mattresses, eating black bread and vegetable soup, month after month, almost year after year.

"Belgians who could do a decent day's work at the beginning of the war now are almost unable to work the car when runs are needed and because of the food they have been getting."

Scraper For Tires

An attachment for a motor car designed to scrape from the tire any tack, nail or screw that may be picked up on the road has just been patented by Bertram Cohen of New York. It consists of a scraper semi-circular in shape, placed over the top of the wheel, separated from it by about one-eighth of an inch and attached by an adjustable support to the anti-housing or the steering knuckle arm.

The scraper is hinged to the top of its support so that when it becomes necessary to apply chains to the rear tires it may be swung over out of the way. Mr. Cohen claims for his invention that anything picked up by the tire will instantly be removed by it before the wheel has made a second revolution and driven the object further into the tire.

Ford Helps take Movies Of American Cities

One of the staff motion picture photographers of the Ford Motor Company—Rudolph Vallon, has been assigned to take a interesting series of films for the Ford Animated Weekly. This consists of representative scenes in the life of the largest American cities.

Mr. Vallon is now taking the

Crosses Desert Sands In Closed Cadillac

Mrs. M. A. Acton Drives Victoria
And Finds It Is Ideal For
All Weather

The closed car always has been considered a car for city use, and for driving in stormy, wintry weather. Comes now a champion of this type of vehicle as the ideal car for desert driving. Mrs. M. A. Acton, who has toured throughout the United States and abroad and who has attained no little reputations as a world traveler, declares that for desert driving there is no car as comfortable as a Victoria type.

Last winter, while in New York, Mrs. Acton visited the motor car show and was much impressed with the Cadillac exhibit. She selected a Victoria as her choice of car, and forwarded an order to Don Lee's Los Angeles house to have one ready for her when she arrived in Los Angeles.

Shortly thereafter Mrs. Acton went to Los Angeles and accepted delivery on her car. It was used in winter touring through deserts and rough country in Southern California, Mrs. Acton being an ardent devotee of motoring, no matter what the season.

With the coming of spring the Victoria was equipped with an electric fan, and thus converted into a summer car.

Ingenuity and Patience The Chief Requisites

While out motoring one pleasant Sunday afternoon in the summer, about 15 miles from the nearest garage, my motor began to spit and miss, and finally stopped.

Being somewhat a mechanic I began to look for the trouble. I first examined the wiring and gasoline line and found them to be in good condition. I then examined the spark plugs and after placing the switch on the battery position I cranked the motor over, but could get no spark at the plugs. The ground wire and the wires at the magneto were found to be in good condition, as also the magneto brush. I had an ammeter with me and tested my dry cells, and they showed sufficient current to start on. For the moment I was stuck, but remembering that the make and break mechanism is not trouble-proof, I ex-

amined it, and found that the small pin holding the make and break to the magneto drive shaft had become worn and dropped out. I knew I could not proceed with this pin missing, and already had visions of a walk of several miles to phone the nearest garage. However, I made up my mind to try to make a temporary repair. The part which caused all the trouble was a little round pin, tapered at the end,

about one inch long and about one-quarter inch thick. I went through my tool box and found nothing that I could make do, but I finally secured a twenty penny nail, which by dint of hard and tedious labor I filed down to the required size. In order to get the pin in its place properly I had to remove the magneto, and by placing the one end of the shaft on a stone I finally made a tight fit.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Serve the World

The acknowledged superiority of Federal Lorries is due entirely to the precision and care with which they are constructed. Manufactured by a company of long standing and excellent reputation. Backed up by the records of thousands of satisfied owners, in every part of the world.

Buyers of Federal Lorries are assured of the soundness of their investment. Replacement parts may always be obtained, by buying of the world's foremost Lorry makers.

Sturdy, and careful construction to the smallest detail has made the Federal the most dependable lorry. All Federals have the silent, efficient worm drive. Three sizes are manufactured:—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

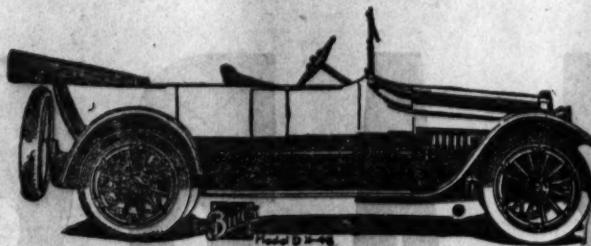
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Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

JUST ARRIVED 1916 BUICK CARS 6 CYLINDERS



TAELS 2,350.00

On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road

USE DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

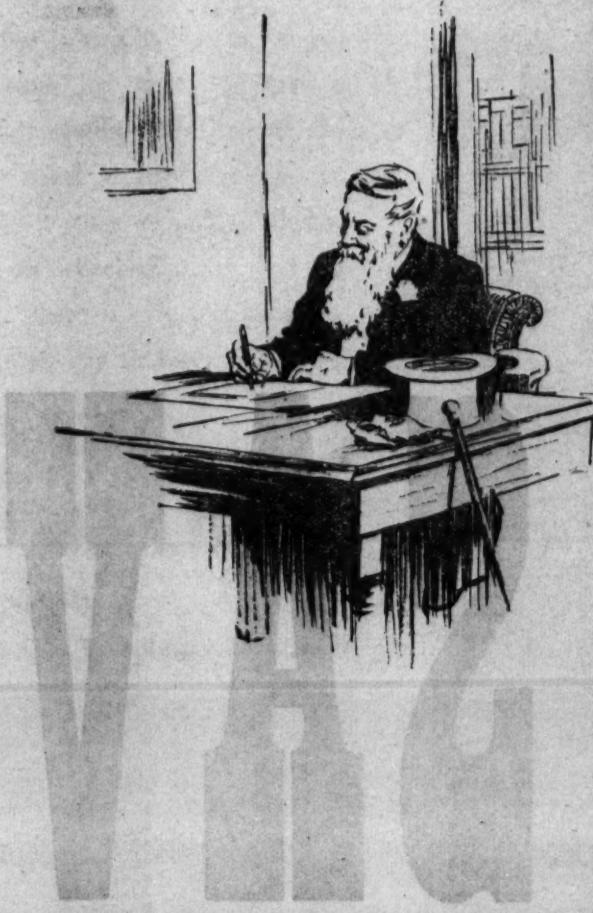
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre
Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248. Cables: Pneumatic.



Trade Mark





SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 25, 1916

'THE REST' EASILY DEFEAT THE S.C.C.

Capt. Barrett, with 127 Not Out,
Main Contributor to 202
For Six Wickets

BHOORA AN ACQUISITION

Parsee Cricketer Shapes Well
In First Big Match Here;
Scores 50, Bowls Well

The Rest of Shanghai had a very easy victory over the Cricket Club, yesterday, the former running up 202 for six wickets, declaring and then disposing of the Club for 119. The Club had some hard luck, as Lanning, one of their soundest men, had to retire hurt after scoring a dozen.

However, they further lessened their chances by wild play. The game ought to have been called about 5.30, on account of the poor light, but no appeal was made and then, even a hundred short, the tail went out for strolling runs. You cannot make a century in half-an-hour with snatched singles and the state of fluster it generated probably occasioned misjudgment of balls and the loss of wickets.

Whitehead made a most glaring error when he called Wheeler to one which could not help resulting in a run-out and Captain Barrett made it the more certain by throwing the wicket down straight away.

The feature of the game was a fine stand by Captain Barrett and Bhooora, a Parsee now to Shanghai's cricket, but a distinct acquisition, as he is both a fine batsman and bowler. Quayle was a failure and when he went the score was only 17 for three.

Then Bhooora joined Barrett and a change came over the game. It must be admitted that the bowling was very loose and ought to have been punished and these two set about to do it. They hammered it all round the field, no matter who came on and a catch from Bhooora which Middleton dropped proved very expensive.

Steadily the account went up to 100 and on to 124, when Bhooora, with 50 to his own account, was bowled by Whitehead. Three others had a turn, but did little more than hold their wickets for a while to let the old Hampshire man—now, apparently, back to form—do the main scoring. He was not long in accumulating 127, with the team's total at 202 for six and then the innings was declared, Barrett being not out.

The Club opened in more promising style and 63 went up for four wickets. Stagg was now well set and there seemed every chance of another big stand. He saw Wheen go at 80 and Whitamore at 100, but at 105 himself lifted one to Tom Wallace, who could not help hold it.

The rest looked easy and proved so, for the innings was finished off for 119.

The scores follow:

Rest of Shanghai		
A. A. Clayton, b. Whitehead	12	
F. Milner, b. Billings	12	
Capt. Barrett, not out	127	
J. A. Quayle, b. Billings	3	
C. H. Bhooora, b. Whitehead	50	
H. B. Ollerdenstein, c. Wheen, b. Whitehead	0	
T. Wallace, c. Wheen, b. Whitehead	1	
T. S. Fry, not out	15	
T. W. R. Wilson, did not bat		
W. J. Haynes, did not bat		
T. Main, did not bat		
Extras	3	
Total (6 wickets)	202	
Bowling Analysis		
O. M. R. W.		
G. M. Billings... 12 4 51		
C. C. Whitehead... 12 — 69		
R. Wheeler... 2 — 8		
C. E. Whitamore... 2 — 16		
E. W. Stagg... 2 — 27		
W. C. G. Clifford... 9.1 1 28		
S.C.C.		
A. E. Lanning, retired hurt	12	
H. Middleton, c. and b. Quayle	6	
E. G. Tait, c. Milner, b. Quayle	24	
W. C. D. Turner, b. Quayle	0	
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Bhooora		
E. W. Stagg, c. T. Wallace, b. Bhooora		
Extras	13	
Total	119	
Bowling Analysis		
O. M. R. W.		
J. A. Quayle... 10 2 39		

Fire Brigade Celebrate Jubilee With Smoker

By Domino

"To night is a lady's postscript to the display last week" said Mr. Brodie Clark in a witty turned speech last evening at the Fire Brigade smoking concert held in the British Consulate grounds by kind permission of Consul-General Sir Edward Fraser.

When the various companies of the Brigade raced up on their motors and trucks and ladders to the accompaniment of musical honors the ground was found to be tastefully decorated with lights and bunting.

The evening began well with the different companies entertaining their guests at their messes. At Hongkew the function was made especially interesting by the presence of old members—some looking back 30 years—and the presentation to an old fire fighter, Mr. Kahler, of a long service medal. As is usual on these occasions Mr. Fenlon, the foreman of No. 2, made a gracefully delivered oration which brought everyone to their feet cheering lustily.

At the concert itself Mr. E. C. Pearce opened the show with a request—enthusiastically complied with—for everyone to sing the Massilia and the British National Anthem. He then asked the company to consider him there that evening as an old fire fighter and an Englishman and in no other capacity whatsoever.

In his speech he said that the object of the celebration was to provide a souvenir in the shape of a cheque to all firemen from both Brigades now serving at the front.

He said he was proud to say that no less than 47 men were now on active service. He would ask all present to stand while he read the names of those who had given their lives in the great cause:

E. T. Hayward, Deluge Co.; I. V. Busy and K. Cousins, Victoria Co.

V. Mathieu, French Brigade.

He mentioned, amid cheers, the fact that F. C. G. Walker had been awarded the Military Cross at the hands of the King. He said that a splendid souvenir of the 50 years working of the Brigade had been compiled and copies could be had at \$2.00 each. The proceeds would all go to the concert receipts.

I hear that the souvenir has been largely the work of Foreman A. E. Fenlon and Fireman L. H. Turner, both of No. 2 Company.

Mr. C. E. Sparke had kindly presented the Brigade with 125 copies of the China War Book which were also on sale. Needless to say the evening was a tremendous success and the different companies were full in their praise of Mr. MacGregor for his work in the decorations, of Mr. Taylor, of the S. M. C. Electricity Dept., for the lighting of the Consul General for the loan of the ground, and of Mr. Shepherd for his excellent catering and providing all refreshments at strictly cost prices.

Mr. C. E. Sparke had kindly presented the Consul General for Russia, the French Vice Consul, representatives from the Belgian community, Consul Phillips and Major Trueman were among the guests. Cheers with musical honors accompanied all the Allied national anthems.

There are several new contestants in the P. S. O. R. tennis tournament

who look like bagging that Gold Medal racket. Smith, by beating Ollerdenstein, showed that he will do something. It was no easy matter to beat Ollerdenstein and the game lasted till darkness set in. The first set showed that both players were at their best form, but Smith made great headway in placing accurately. Again, he was beaten by Sterlingworth, Hawes and G. Madar. David was beaten by F. Madar, he being somewhat out of form. E. V. Lewis is also another who may do much.

The musical program consisted of 20 turns excluding extras and encores

were demanded to all items. Among those who appeared were Messrs.

Waddell, Lucas, Dearn, Gordon, the brothers Harris, Denne, Clay, Clarke, Graham-Barrow, Daniels, Maund, Ferguson and Peacock. It was long after midnight when the company went home.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, June 23, 1916.

53. Promotions.—The following promotions have been approved by the Council and appear in the Municipal Gazette of 22nd inst. Seniority will date from June 21, 1916, and in the order in which the names appear below:

Engineering Co.—Sergt. R. C. Young to 2/Lieutenant.

2 " C. S. G. (British)—C. Sergt. St. G. R. Clark to 2/Lieutenant.

Maxim Battery—Sergt. D. L. Ralph to be 2/Lieutenant.

Shanghai Scottish—C. Sergt. H. B. Stewart to be 2/Lieutenant.

Customs Co.—Corp. J. S. Cubbon to be 2/Lieutenant.

Australian Co.—Sergt. Major B. E. Law to be 2/Lieutenant.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Brooklyn Bluejackets Put Up a Rattling Good Musical Comedy



School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Yesterday, the Hanburyans played their first cricket match this season and, though late I extend them a hearty welcome. They have some excellent material in their team and within a few weeks, with hard training, they ought to be able to tackle the Public School for a close game. I note among their team the names of some good players, such as Quincey, Gifford, J. V. and G. V. Jensen, A. R. and A. Madar and A. J. Willis. The latter has, till this season, been a regular player for the Recs. second string. By the bye, Willis is skipper and that is enough to say that he is going to kick his team into shape.

Public School's star batter and all-round athlete, A. V. White, will not be seen playing at the wickets as often as he used to be. By too much recreation, he has had a strain and he will merely satisfy his craving for cricket by playing in a match now and then. It will make a big gap in the Old Boyd's promising team, as White is considered at times to be their mainstay.

Looking over second cricket matches it is worth while mentioning that H. J. Ambrose, of the Recs., is a deadly bowler. The way he trundled against the P. S. O. B. had great effect in dismissing their best batsmen for very few runs. He has such a spin on the ball that he keeps the bowlers guessing. He bowls dead slow too.

There are several new contestants in the P. S. O. R. tennis tournament who look like bagging that Gold Medal racket. Smith, by beating Ollerdenstein, showed that he will do something. It was no easy matter to beat Ollerdenstein and the game lasted till darkness set in. The first set showed that both players were at their best form, but Smith made great headway in placing accurately. Again, he was beaten by Sterlingworth, Hawes and G. Madar. David was beaten by F. Madar, he being somewhat out of form. E. V. Lewis is also another who may do much.

The musical program consisted of 20 turns excluding extras and encores

were demanded to all items. Among

those who appeared were Messrs.

Waddell, Lucas, Dearn, Gordon, the

brothers Harris, Denne, Clay, Clarke,

Graham-Barrow, Daniels, Maund,

Ferguson and Peacock. It was long

after midnight when the company

went home.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday afternoon beginning at 5.30:

1. March, "Borsagliere" ... Di Capua

2. Overture, "Acteon" ... Aubert

3. Waltz, "Wedding of the Winds"

4. Selection, "Maid Marian"

5. Extr-acte, "Summer Dreams"

6. Selection, "Faust" ... Gounod

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge

Lawn Bowls

A. Taylor (skip) F. Lloyd (skip)

J. Poncheon J. McPherson

J. Gray G. E. Anderson

T. Mason 25 S. Rosario 10

65 46

Yangtszeou v. Recreation Club

This match will take place on the Rinks of the Yangtszeou Green this afternoon at 4 p.m. The following will represent the home club:

Messrs. J. Burnside, A. Malcolm, A. H. Miller, G. B. Miller, R. C. Alkenhead,

P. H. Robinson, A. McGregor, P. Lloyd, G. McMurdo, F. Ferrier, R.

Dorrance, W. T. Bissett, G. McCallum,

J. Shaw, G. Johnston, J. Poncheon,

Reserves—W. Smith, S. Rosario, R. K. Hamilton, H. Sanborne.

The following have been selected to play for the Shanghai Recreation Club—Messrs. A. Esk, W. J. Ward, S. Green, S. M. Wallace, G. Manwarin, J. E. Lucas, P. W. Reeves, F. Milner, H. Vitch, E. F. White, C. D. Komarov, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, R. J. Bowerman, E. O. Thomas, Capt. Spink, R. Phillips.

Reserves—Messrs. E. Noskes, H. S. Smyth.

Draw for Handicap

The following is the draw for the Lawn Bowls Club Handicap Competition, for which a cup has been presented by Mr. A. D. Bell:

First Round

G. L. Campbell (— 2) v. J. Ross

Young (scr.)

H. Brown (plus 4) v. D. Mac-

Gregor (plus 4).

G. R. Wingrove (plus 4) v. E. M.

Ross (plus 4).

C. W. Porter (— 2) v. R. Sim-

mons (plus 2).

C. E. Pearson (plus 2) v. E. Wheen

(plus 2).

W. N. C. Allen (— 2) v. F. B.

Walker (plus 2).

F. Large (scr.) v. J. Frost (plus

2).

J. J. Sheridan (plus 2) v. B. Hun-

ting (plus 2).

A. T. Wignall (plus 4) v. E. Payne

(plus 2).

A. T. Wignall (plus 4) v. E. Payne

(plus 2).

E. Hunter (scr.) v. J. Valentine

(plus 2).

W. Calderwood (plus 4) v.

**The Rest' Easily
Defeat the S.C.C.**

(Continued from Page 1)

T. W. R. Wilson	5	17
C. H. Bhoora	8.4	30
T. Mair	4	20

B.A.T. v. St. Andrews
Played on St. Andrews ground at the Race Course and won by the visitors. Scores:

B.A.T.			
J. J. Ellis	c. Howell	b. Donaldson	
G. F. E. Norris	b. Brown	12	
J. G. Katz	c. Gates	b. Donaldson	
W. C. Foster	c. Guillerez	b. Hyndman	
H. G. Royling	b. Donaldson	2	
H. E. Brewster	c. Broyle	b. Brown	
H. Langley	c. and b. Hyndman	12	
A. M. Hansen	b. Brown	7	
R. Bailey	b. Hyndman	4	
H. Moore	c. Howell	b. Brown	
L. Guedes, not out		1	
Extras		8	
Total		94	
Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.		
Donaldson	10	1	32
Gutierrez	5	1	12
Brown	8	—	21
Hyndman	4	—	11
St. Andrews			
F. Gates, b. Ellis			
S. S. Hyndman, c. Royling, b. Norris			
J. A. Donaldson, c. Katz, b. Ellis			
G. Howell, b. Foster			
E. G. Barnes, b. Ellis			
A. J. Brown, b. Norris			
E. F. Thorpe, b. Ellis			
G. A. Johansen, c. Norris, b. Ellis			
W. A. Singer, not out			
E. A. Brodie, b. Ellis			
Extras			
Total		97	
Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.		
Ambrose	12	—	35
Ollerdessen	6	29	0
Cooper	6.1	14	4
S.R.C. 2nd			
S. M. Wallace, retired			
H. J. Cooper, c. Prosser, b. Spottiswood			
A. V. White, b. Spottiswood			
J. Ransford, b. Sale			
R. S. J. Brandt			
H. J. Ambrose, b. Robertson			
C. Ollerdessen, b. Robertson			
C. Madar, run out			
R. Phillips, c. Robertson, b. Sale			
E. Neaker, run out			
Komaroff, not out			
Extras			
Total		128	
Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.		
Sale	12.2	34	2
Spottiswood	8	52	2

The Police fared badly before the attack of Ambrose and Cooper although Robertson and Newman baited extremely well for 34 and 23 respectively. No-one else on the side got to double figures. Cooper and Wallace opened for the Recs and Wallace retired at 46. Cooper left for 18. Wallace retired 46 and Brandt, 60, absolutely collared the Police bowlers and the Recs won an easy victory.

Score follow:

Police

J. F. Prosser, b. Ambrose

A. E. E. Newman, b. Ambrose

H. E. Newman, b. Ambrose

Hudson Super-Six in the Limelight on the Mexican Border



Campbell		0	
A. W. Johnsford	c. Chestham	b.	
Campbell		0	
J. V. Jensen	c. Thomson	b.	
Campbell		0	
A. Madar	c. Teendale	b. Campbell	
		15	
G. V. Jensen	b. Bailey	1	
E. Gifford	c. Thomson	b. Bailey	
R. Remedios	not out		
Total		46	
Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.		
C. L. W. Bailey	8	2	39
D. Campbell	7.1	—	26



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Denying Suits At Royal Auction

Warning Bids

By An Expert

New York, May 22.—Letters with regard to eliminating the score of 125 for a game in duplicate auction show that the first question to suggest itself to those who have given thought to the subject will be the increased tendency to play for penalties.

If there is to be no bonus for winning the game it would seem to be better to play for 50 points a trick than for between 6 and 10, and that no one would make a bid except on a comparative certainty, for fear of being set.

In connection with this point it may be worth while to note that one of the leading authorities on the game, W. C. Whitehead, does not think that the present penalty limit, 200 in duplicate, is enough to compensate for the possibilities of the opposing hands when they are strong enough to secure such a heavy penalty. He thinks it should be at least 250, if not 400.

If that is so, it would seem to be an easy matter to deduct the possible 125 from the present, or the fair limit, and hold the penalties down to 200 or 250. These penalties are an integral part of the game. Bonuses are not.

There are apparently a large number of players who insist that if there were no 125 for a game won in duplicate they would all be playing for the large value, 50 a trick, as that would bring the larger returns. While there may be something in this it must not be forgotten that it would be foolish to let the opponents play the hand unless setting their contract was a comparative certainty. How often is this the case?

What is to be gained by letting the opponents play the hand at one heart, in the hope of scoring 50 or 100 against them only to find that they can make 16 and 16, when you could easily have made 27 and 27 on spades?

The attempt to pick up some penalties that were not by any means sure shows a loss of the difference between their score of 32 points and your possibility of 54. These 32 points are sacrificed in the hope of getting the heart contract for at least 100. Suppose you had done so, they would still have 16 honors to score, leaving the net gain 34, a loss of 2 points on the deal.

I am soon to have some statistics, compiled from a large number of actual scores in which nothing was taken for winning a game and the whole play was normal, but always with the possibilities of penalties in view. Those who discuss this matter must not forget that while one may take a sting to save a rubber when playing for a stake and the rubber is worth 250, in duplicate there is no rubber and the largest bonus is only 125.

Denying Partner's Suits

The most prominent features of modern auction are the boldness in declaring no trumps, the readiness to double one trick bids and the promptitude with which players will deny assistance in the partner's bids.

The safety of all bids made on averages depends on one thing and one only, and that is confidence that the partner will not leave you in the lurch if the bid does not fit his hand. In order to maintain this confidence modern players are sometimes called upon to make declarations that would seem little better than ridiculous to those who were not familiar with the theory upon which they are based.

One of the surest signs that a player is not up to date is his habit of leaving his partner in with declarations that he cannot support. The modern player is always ready to warn his partner when he is on dangerous ground and he does not care much how far he has to go with these warnings. He will keep it up until he gets him where he will be safe or force the opponents to come to his rescue with a bid. The beginner at this denying part of the game usually gives up too soon.

Sometimes the partner will neglect to deny a suit on the first round of bids. Sometimes he will deny the first suit and forget to deny the second also. One can see examples of all kinds of any club. Here are

a few samples. The first is from a big duplicate game:

H—A J 7 5
C—Q 7 5
D—7 5
S—J 9 6 4
H—Q 10 8 5
C—A 6
D—A Q J
S—Q 7 2

Z dealt and bid no trump. A belongs to the school that will bid a major suit against a no-trumper, but not a minor suit, so he bids two hearts. If Y had a trick outside his two stoppers in hearts he would double. As it is he passes. So does B, who cannot see how he can make three odd in clubs or diamonds against a no-trumper. He thinks it should be at least 250, if not 400.

But that is not the point in modern bidding. B's duty is to deny the hearts, no matter what he bids to do so.

If he has two suits of equal length, he should bid the one of higher value first always, so that his partner shall not increase the contract in making his choice later.

B's bid on these cards was three diamonds. If that did not suit his partner he could have shown the clubs. A has something in his hand besides hearts, or else he has so many hearts that he does not care what B holds.

Left to play the hand at two hearts, A was fortunate not to lose more than sixty-six points. At diamonds, B would have won four by cards and four honors, fifty-six points easily enough. Unless his opponents play well he will go game at diamonds. Penalty for not denying the partner's suit, 122 points.

That is an example of failing to make a single denial. Here is a specimen of failure to make the second denial, after having got the first one right.

H—4
C—A K 9 7 2
D—K J 10 7 2
S—9 5
H—Q J 10 8 5
C—6 2
D—9 4
S—A Q 8 2

Z dealt and bid a heart, which A passed. Y denied the hearts by declaring the higher value of his two five card suits, diamonds, which B passed. Instead of denying the takeout suit, and going to three clubs, Z left Y to play it at two diamonds.

After the hand, Z explained that it seemed ridiculous to go to three clubs on his cards, but that it not the point. The important thing is to deny the diamonds, just as Y has denied the hearts.

Y cannot have five spades, or he would have bid the higher value suit first. If he has only one heart he must have four in one of the black suits. Neither opponent has made a bid. What is Z afraid of? Y can go back to the diamonds if he has enough of them.

Being left in to play the hand, Y loses 64 points. Having strong trumps, B avoided the short suit and started the spades. Y ruffed the third round and led the jack of trumps, hoping to defend the clubs. B won the trick and forced Y again, Y having no good discard. Four trumps in B's hand and two spades set the contract.

If Z goes to three clubs, the least he will make will be four odd and four honors, 48 points. One pair went game on this hand through A's leading the hearts, which allowed Z to lead a second round at once and give dummy a spade discard. Two rounds of trumps followed and then Z cleared the diamonds and ruffed them out, losing only two tricks, ace of spades and queen of diamonds.

At one table when Y denied the hearts by bidding the diamonds, Z denied the diamonds by going to no trumps and Z bid the clubs, going game on the hand through B's leading through the denied heart suit.

Here is a curious example of how these denied suits will sometimes set the contract.

lead the adversaries to imagine that they have them all between them, with disastrous results.

H—K 7
C—Q 5 4
D—8 2 4 3
S—A K Q

H—4 2
C—J 10 9 8 3
D—A
S—J 10 8 7 3

H—E 8 6 5
C—K 10 9
D—10 8 6
S—A 8 3

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trumps. The eight and ten of diamonds put B in to make his two odd established hearts and the king of diamonds.

At the table at which A went three clubs it went round to Y, who figured that with all this denial of suits Z must have the diamonds, which was quite right, while Y had the hearts and spades and clubs probably stopped, so he bid three no trumps. Greatly to his astonishment, B trumped.

Had Z taken his partner out with four diamonds he would have saved just 200 points. It was the only undeclared suit and undoubtedly the clubs.

With all other suits stopped, B led the spades, and Y had no choice but to return a diamond, which allowed A to lead the hearts through Y, and B went right along for the third round still holding two reentry kings.

Y led a small club, as he could read A for no more diamonds. B started with the deuce of clubs. Y led a trump and dummy came back with a small club, which B's seven forced dummy to play the nine, after which all four could make was 200 points.

Again B passed and again Z tried to warn his partner that he had better drop that heart suit, going back to three no trumps, but Y refused to listen to the warning and went three hearts.

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Lawn Bowls

(Continued from Page 1)

D. Macdonald (scr.) v. S. Hammond (plus 2).
 R. A. Lawson (- 2) v. J. P. Lowe (plus 2).
 O. Crewe-Read (- 2) v. G. H. Phillips (- 4).
 A. Gray (- 2) v. W. A. Ogden (scr.).
 E. M. Reid (plus 4) v. F. A. Sampson (plus 4).
 W. J. Gandy (plus 2) v. Dr. J. W. Ross (plus 4).
 J. C. Macdougall (- 2) v. E. C. Emmett (plus 2).
 A. McGregor (scr.) v. A. Taylor (- 2).
 D. M. Graham (- 2) v. C. J. Head (plus 2).

Second Round

J. Park (scr.) v. H. B. Stewart (- 2).
 J. Galletly (plus 4) v. C. M. Bain (- 2).
 A. W. Starling (plus 4) v. F. L. Marshall (scr.).
The Bain Cup
 The draw for the Handicap Cup presented by Mr. C. M. Bain is given below. The conditions are 10 ends, two woods.

1st Round

A. W. Starling (plus 2) v. J. Park (scr.).
 C. W. Porter (- 1) v. J. P. Lowe (plus 1).
 D. Macgregor (plus 2) v. J. Valentine (plus 1).
 G. R. Wingrove (plus 2) v. W. N. C. Allen (- 1).
 W. A. Ogden (scr.) v. W. J. Vine (plus 1).
 J. C. Macdougall (- 1) v. A. Stephen (plus 1).
 E. Payne (plus 1) v. D. Macdonald (scr.).
 V. Grundy (plus 1) v. F. E. Walker (plus 1).
 R. Simmons (plus 1) v. W. Dutton (plus 1).
 D. M. Graham (- 1) v. A. G. Monson (plus 2).
 F. Large (scr.) v. J. Ross Young (scr.).
 G. H. Phillips (- 2) v. F. L. Marshall (scr.).
 J. Scottson (scr.) v. A. Gray (- 1).
 H. Brewett (plus 2) v. Quin (plus 1).
 E. C. Emmett (plus 1) v. A. D. Bell (- 1).
 V. A. Sampson (plus 2) v. B. Hunting (plus 1).
 G. L. Campbell (- 1) v. J. Galletly (plus 2).
 A. T. Wignall (plus 2) v. L. Evans (- 1).
 Dr. J. W. Ross (plus 2) v. E. M. Ross (plus 2).
 C. J. Head (plus 1) v. A. Taylor (- 1).
 E. Hunter (scr.) v. J. C. Thomson (- 1).
 E. M. Reid (plus 2) v. J. Frost (plus 1).
 J. T. Dissiduff (- 1) v. G. Dunlop (scr.).
 W. J. Gandy (plus 1) v. C. E. Pearson (plus 1).
 J. Sheridan (plus 1) v. E. Wheen (plus 1).
 O. Crewe-Read (- 1) v. A. McGregor (scr.).

IND ROUND

A. Sampson (plus 1) v. R. A. Lawson (- 1).
 S. Hammond (plus 1) v. W. M. Calderwood (plus 2).
 H. B. Stewart (- 1) v. C. W. Marshall (plus 2).

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INDOOR SPORTS**By Tad****Auction Bridge for Two**

When a game is popular, but is limited to a certain number of players, attempts are always made to adjust it to smaller numbers. Double dummy whist and Chinese bridge are examples. Now A. N. Reggio of Boston has come out with a suggestion for playing two-hand auction bridge, which he calls half auction. A good memory seems to be the chief requisite.

Half auction is played by two players only. The cards are cut and dealt as in four-handed auction. Both players look at the two hands assigned to them, the dealer looks at his own hand and at the hand opposite to him and his opponent looks at the other two hands.

Both pairs of hands may be compared simultaneously for the purpose of choosing the one which you wish to play; that is you may look at and compare the two hands assigned to you at the same time and compare them, without showing either to the opponent.

Under no circumstances may any card or cards be changed from any one hand to another. Both players having chosen a hand, the other two hands are abandoned face down. The dealer bids or passes and his opponent has the same privilege.

If both players pass there must be

a new deal. The player who fails to win the final bid has the lead.

Each trick consists of two cards, one card from each player.

Honors count the value of one trick if the suit declared or ten for each ace in no trump. Four or five honors in one hand or four aces in one hand count the same as in auction. Honors in the discarded hands do not count.

The rest of the scoring of games, rubber penalties or bonuses, etc., is the same as in regular auction. It will surprise most players to discover what interesting situations will arise in this game. When play starts each player knows what cards are against him and he can vary his bid to mislead his opponent. He can make bluff bids or retain unexpected strength. He can set up the opponent's most likely bid and retain the hand most likely to defeat it, even at the expense of throwing away a much stronger hand for offence, etc.

Absent

Sis won't be able to see you tonight, Mr. Smith," said her little brother. "She's had a terrible accident."

"All her hair got burned up."
 "Good heavens! Was she burned?"

"No; she wasn't there. She don't know about it yet."

An Opportunity Time

Robbie, for his misdeeds, was about to get a thrashing. He left his mother's room and went to his own. Kneeling down beside his bed,

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and with hands clasped, he offered up the following prayer:

"Please, God, if You are as good to little children as they say You are, now's Your chance."

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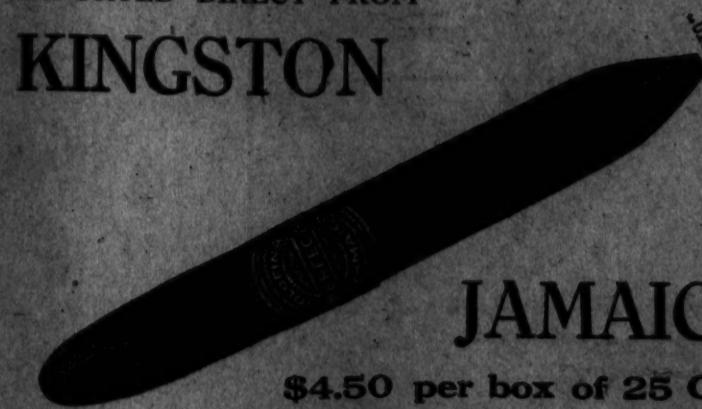
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